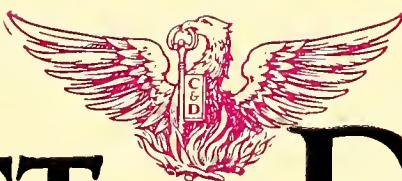


P/D

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST



For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

JANUARY 27 1962



you're
going
to be
asked
for



f 12 lozenges
price 2/5½d.
P. Tax)

Containing 'Hibitane', the powerful new antiseptic, they provide your customers with the ideal remedy for the rapid relief of sore throats . . .

Pleasantly flavoured; easy to take; no unpleasant aftertaste . . .

AND RIGHT THROUGHOUT THE WINTER
"CHEMIST'S DOZEN" BONUS GIVES YOU
13/2d CLEAR PROFIT PER DOZEN ORDERED

You order 1 dozen (at 21/3d) and get and sell 14 (for 34/5d)
STOCK UP NOW WITH to collect a total profit of 13/2d

Savlon

ANTISEPTIC LOZENGES

Window and counter display material available on request



IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION WILMSLOW CHESHIRE



Here's a point of sales angle

not spelt in the same way, but the idea behind it is similar—something forceful which keeps things moving—and that is what our point of sales material does—keeps your sales going round.

Our attractive showouters and display cards supplied free with our preparations are designed to help the pharmacist and guide the public.

The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST



Volume 177

JANUARY 27, 1962

No. 4276

Exports of Medicines in 1961 A RECORD TOTAL

UNITED Kingdom exports of drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations in 1961 reached the record total of £48·78 millions.

That represented an increase of about 10 per cent, over 1960, which in turn was a record, being 7 per cent. higher than in 1959. Proprietary medicines, at £14·2 millions, accounted for £1·2 million of the increase, Australia, with purchases of drugs and medicines valued at £3·96 millions, was the best market followed by Nigeria, with purchases valued at £3·03 millions. A fuller report will be given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST next week.

Chemists' Retail Trade

SALES FIGURES FOR NOVEMBER 1960

RECENTLY issued Board of Trade figures show that sales of chemists' goods by independent retailers in November 1961 were 1·8 per cent. less than in October and 7·4 per cent. greater than in November 1960. Multiple retailers' sales were 18·4 per cent. higher in November 1961 than in October and 3·8 per cent. higher than in November 1960. Sales by Co-operative societies were 11·1 per cent. higher in November than in October and 3·2 per cent. higher than in November 1960. The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service.

Consumer Tests on T.V.

A MIXED RECEPTION FROM DEALERS

TRADE and manufacturing organisations have received with mixed feelings the British Broadcasting Corporation's recent statement that it intends producing a monthly television series, starting in February 16, in which consumer tests on household goods will be reported. The programmes, called "Choice," will feature tests made by the Consumers' Association and British Standards Institution (and published in their respective magazines *Which?* and *Buyers' Guide*). The Retail Distributors' Association, which represents department stores, has protested that competition—"the customer's best protection"—could be stifled if viewers were influenced in favour of certain products. Another objection is that not all available brands have been tested—reports issued hitherto by the organisations in question. The National Association of British Manufacturers is

noncommittal; the Association's director (Mr. H. Gray) said recently: "We have always been in favour of the public knowing what they are buying. . . . It would seem an extremely difficult thing to do properly and fairly on television—much more difficult than in print; but I am sure the B.B.C. will do their best." The B.B.C. have indicated that they have no intention of testing goods themselves or offering their own opinions about them.

Dispensing by Doctors

POSITION TO BE CLARIFIED

THE Ministry of Health has informed Executive Councils in England and Wales that patients of dispensing doctors in rural areas should be made aware that it is the usual practice for medicines to be obtained from pharmacies. Accordingly the Ministry proposes that the Executive Councils concerned should supply doctors with "option forms" laying out that procedure. Those forms would have to be signed by patients who were eligible for their medicines to be dispensed at the surgery. Three types of "option form" have been outlined: to be shown to a patient (i) when first accepted on a doc-

tor's list; (ii) when a pharmacy closes down; (iii) when a new pharmacy opens within a mile of a patient's home. The Ministry consulted with the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee and the British Medical Association before issuing their proposals.

Smallpox Vaccine

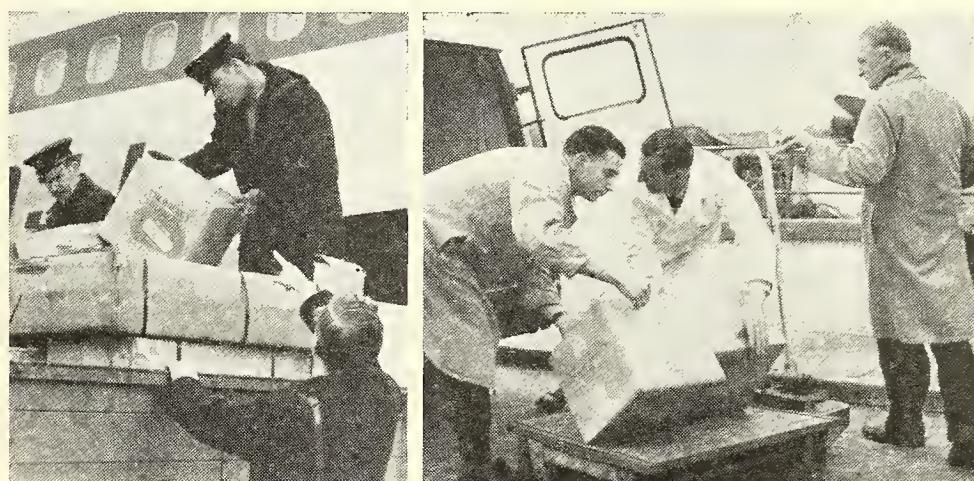
SUPPLIES FROM ABROAD

AS a precautionary measure the Ministry of Health has decided to augment the reserve stock of smallpox vaccine held in the United Kingdom by purchasing 3 million doses abroad. Orders for 500,000 doses each have been placed in the United States with the National Drug Corporation, Wyeth Laboratories and the U.S. Army, and in Canada with Connaught Medical Research Laboratories. Another million doses offered to the Ministry by the Argentine Government arrived in London on January 21. Most of the vaccine lymph was purchased in bulk for breaking down as required into suitable dosage form.

Co-operation in Industry

"NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY YEAR"

A "NATIONAL Productivity Year," under the patronage of Prince Philip, and backed by employers and professional organisations, trades unions, research bodies, and universities and technical colleges throughout Great Britain, was announced on January 25. Speaking in London, Mr. Harry Douglass (chairman, British Productivity Council, the initiator of N.P.Y.), said



SMALLPOX VACCINE FROM THE STATES: Part of a shipment of Dryvax smallpox vaccine ordered by the Ministry of Health from the U.S. parent company of John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., London, N.W.1, being unloaded (left) at London Airport from the jet airliner that flew it in from Radnor, Pennsylvania, and (right) loaded into one of the company's vans for speedy delivery at the Ministry's depot at Colindale, Edgware, Middlesex.

the year would open in November with a large-scale public event and continue until November 1963, though its effects in stimulating and encouraging British industry, he hoped, would go on indefinitely. It might not be generally realised, Mr. Douglass added, that one-quarter of the world's trading went on inside Europe and that Britain's share of that was no more than 25 per cent. of her exports — against West Germany's 60 per cent. In more than fifty years Britain's output per man-hour had been falling behind that of the United States. More recently it had been surpassed by other countries (too notably, West Germany). In France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Italy, West Germany—production and incomes had been rising faster than in Britain. The aim of N.P.Y. was to focus attention on every possible means to raise efficiency and lower costs. Emphasis would be on activities both in individual industries and at local level and directed towards the general industrial community in every area of the country. The address of the British Productivity Council is Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4.

Malaria Chemotherapy

W.H.O. TECHNICAL REPORT

THE World Health Organisation has published a report of a technical meeting held during November 1960 which discussed trends in the application of chemotherapy to malaria eradication programmes. Although quinine has now been replaced largely by synthetic antimalarials (except in areas where cinchona cultivation is maintained for local economic reasons) the report notes that no drug yet introduced has been found equally effective against all species and developmental stages of the malaria parasite. "In spite of a considerable amount of work carried out during the past decade . . . it appears that since the introduction of pyrimethamine, almost ten years ago, there has been no further significant progress in the field of malaria chemotherapy." A review of the available antimalarial drugs considers their attributes and shortcomings. It mentions the 4-aminoquinolines (chloroquine, amodiaquine and their derivatives); 8-aminoquinolines (pamaquin, primaquine); pyrimidines and biguanides (pyrimethamine, proguanil, chlorproguanil, bromoguanide); and various miscellaneous compounds—sulphonamides, sulphones, derivatives of aminacrine, etc. The report states that mixtures of antimalarials found to exert enhanced overall activity should be investigated further. Little hope is held for successful long-acting formulations, because toxic effects appear likely in some cases owing to individual variations in rates of absorption of the drugs. The report adds "For all long-acting repository formulations it will be necessary to investigate simultaneously antidotes or means of removing the drugs in case of toxic or sensitisation reactions." The report continues with an analysis of the organisation of clinical and field trials, the problems of mass drug administration, and another problem, that of resistance of malaria parasites to drugs. [The report is in

[W.H.O. Technical Report Series, no. 226: "Chemotherapy of Malaria." (H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s.).]

Ionising Radiations

RECOMMENDATIONS RATIFIED

THAT the Government proposed to ratify a convention concerning the protection of workers against ionising radiations adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1960 and to accept a recommendation concerning workers' housing adopted in 1961 was announced in a White Paper published on January 18 (H.M. Stationery Office, price eightpence). The Radiation Protection Convention applies to all activities involving exposure of workers to ionising radiations in the course of their work, except where exemption is given because of the limited doses of ionising radiations which can be received. Provision is made for the fixing of maximum permissible doses of ionising radiations for different categories of workers, and for other safeguards, such as monitoring, inspection and medical examinations. The Convention provides for the various protective measures to be applied progressively.

Liquor Licences

FEES INCREASED FROM FEBRUARY 1

AN increase in liquor licensing fees, and some new charges for licensing applications to the courts, come into operation on February 1, as the result of an order (the Licensing (Fees) Order, 1962, H.M. Stationery Office, price threepence), presented to Parliament by the Home Secretary and published on January 18. The fee for the grant, renewal, transfer, or removal of a justices' licence for the sale of liquor goes up from 8s. 6d. to £2 (it has been unaltered since 1872). The new fees will be charged for matters dealt with at this year's general annual licensing meetings in February.

World Pharmacopœia

SECOND EDITION NEARING COMPLETION

A WORLD Health Organisation expert committee on specifications for pharmaceutical preparations met in Geneva, Switzerland, recently to discuss the monographs proposed for inclusion in the second edition of the International Pharmacopœia. The committee expect to submit the completed text to the WHO for approval before the end of the year. The first edition of the Pharmacopœia was published as two volumes (in 1951 and 1955), to which a supplement was added in 1959.

Pharmaceutical Society

COUNCIL STATEMENTS

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has issued a statement expressing its objection to the use of bus tickets and telephone kiosks as media for advertising by pharmacists. The statement stems from a "considerable number" of reports of members of the Society having been approached by Frank Mason & Co., Ltd., 33 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, to advertise in that manner. The Council adds that the

company have been asked a number of times not to pursue such a policy towards pharmacists. A second statement concerns an advertisement issued recently by the War Office for eleven pharmacists, for service in military hospitals. The Council points out that the terms of service of those appointments have not been discussed with the Society. It advises pharmacists to communicate with the registrar before applying for any of the posts.

Health Study Grant

FOR "CRADLE-TO-GRAVE" RECORDS

THE Nuffield Foundation has offered a grant to the Nuffield Department of Medicine, Oxford University, for a two-year pilot study of the health records of a number of individuals registered with doctors under the National Health Service. The aim is eventually to construct birth-to-death records on a larger scale, in order to provide information on relationships between certain diseases.

Trade with China

IMPORT QUOTAS FOR 1962

QUOTAS for imports from China during 1962 include pharmaceuticals to the value of £150,000; chemicals, £250,000 and vacuum flasks, £15,000. Licences for menthol crystals will be issued on application to the full value requested. The full arrangements are set out in Notice to Importers No. 992 issued by the tariff and import division of the Board of Trade.

Pesticides

SUGGESTED COMMON NAMES

COMMENTS on the following suggested common names will be welcomed by Mr. D. G. Berry, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

COMMON NAME	CHEMICAL NAME
Dichlobenil	2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile
Oxydemeton-methyl	S-[2-(ethylsulphinyl)ethyl] dimethyl phosphothiolate
Tetrasul	4-chlorophenyl 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl sulphide

SCOTTISH NEWS

N.H.S. Committees

NOMINATION PAPERS AND NOTICE

EACH elector on the lists of Local Pharmaceutical Committees in Scotland has been sent a notice of election and a nomination paper. Any pharmacist—contractor or employee—who is entitled to vote and who has not received those papers should immediately notify the Returning Officer, Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland), 36 York Place, Edinburgh, 1. Nomination papers must be returned by February 9.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

The Labour Court in Dublin has recommended increases of 30s. per week in the pay of pharmaceutical chemists employed in pharmacies; of 40s. per week for those employed as managers, and of 25s. per week for unqualified assistants. The increases are to be retrospective as from December 1, 1961.

NEWS IN BRIEF

ON December 12, 1961, the retail index was 117·1, which compared with 116·9 in November (January 17, 1956 = 100).

THE Merchant Shipping Medical scales for fishing boats have been revised. Details are given in Ministry of Transport Notice No. M.458.

PLANS are in hand for a new £48,000 branch of Boots Cash Chemists (Northern), Ltd., at 4 Stirling Street, Airdrie, Lanarks.

A SCHEME for the training of pharmaceutical technicians was suggested by Professor Andrew Wilson (professor of pharmacology, Liverpool University) when he spoke on "Teacher and Student" at the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow.

THE Industrial Welfare Society announce a conference for executives in the retail distributive trade is to be held in the Connaught Rooms, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, on February 7. The theme will be "The Future of Retailing—the Changes and the Challenge."

THE Government announced on January 23 a £700 millions hospital building programme for England and Wales. Details of the programme are available in a booklet "A Hospital Plan for England and Wales" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 18s. 6d.). The scheme provides for the remodelling of a number of pharmacy departments.

AT a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council Committee "C," held on January 12, the Management Side made an offer of 5 per cent. on the basic grade salary and 2½ per cent. on all others. The offer was rejected as "totally unacceptable" by the Staff Side who have asked for reference to the Industrial Court and are now awaiting agreed terms of reference.

ST. Helens health committee is protesting to the Government that the rise in welfare food prices in 1961 could have detrimental effects on the health of the community. At a meeting of the committee on January 10 purchases of welfare orange juice and cod-liver oil in the town were reported to have dropped by two-thirds since the increases were introduced.

AT the seventeenth annual general meeting of the Biological Methods Group of the Society for Analytical Chemistry on December 14, 1961, the following officers were appointed for the current year: *Chairman*: Mr. J. S. Simpson; *Vice-chairman*: Mr. W. A. Broom; *Secretary and Treasurer*: Mr. K. L. Smith (standards department, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham).

THE public are invited to submit evidence to the committee of inquiry on decimal currency recently appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer under the chairmanship of Lord Halsbury. Its purpose is to look into the method and cost of currency decimalisation. Communications should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. N. E. A. Moore, Treasury Chambers, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, until February 28, thereafter at State House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

New Year resolutions

Despite the many accusations of apathy in pharmacy, each year brings its quota of resolutions (p. 58) submitted by branches for consideration by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. In that way are we reminded that there is a constant watching and warding and the Council is informed that the democratic process is in a constant state of activity. The resolutions, as one would expect, provide a topical commentary on the "state of the nation," for they invariably highlight the problems and grievances of the profession in the months which have followed the last opportunity for general discussion. Much has happened in pharmacy—and to pharmacy—in that period, and evidence is not lacking that the membership is dismayed by the events of 1961. The first resolution from the Bedfordshire branch has gone straight to the root of much of the trouble. It asks the Society to press for the removal of the 2s. levy on National Health Service prescriptions, and there could be no harm in the Society's reiterating its previous attitude to that question—an attitude that has been stated by most of those whose work impinges at some point on the practical administration, at consumer level, of the service. Medical opinion and the views of Executive Councils support the Bedfordshire proposals. There is no doubt that much of the disquiet and discontent arose from the imposition of the increased levy for it led directly to the complete disregard of one of the basic principles of ethical pharmaceutical conduct, namely that the content of a medical prescription is not a subject for discussion between the pharmacist and the doctor's patient. That that disregard should have been publicly exhibited by the Minister of Health himself was particularly disquieting. The first year of office of Mr. Enoch Powell brought little in the way of professional satisfaction to pharmacy.

Other matters

Further evidence of the effects of Mr. Powell's administration is forthcoming in the resolution from Southampton calling for the formation of an organisation empowered to negotiate on the remuneration and conditions of all pharmacists. If he has accomplished nothing else, the present Minister of Health has stimulated a desire for unity in pharmacy which none of his predecessors in office seems to have produced. The Southampton resolution can be ascribed to Mr. Powell and none other, for its origin clearly lies in the Minister's decision to cut remuneration, and the subsequent disclosure that the pharmaceutical machine had mechanical defects which had been suspected but never displayed for all to see. For the rest, it was to be anticipated that the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy would find a place, though I question the wording of the resolution from West Hertfordshire. It is not quite accurate to call it the Council's report, since they have not yet adopted it or its recommendations, but the content of the resolution indicates that the report has found favour with the proposers in all respects. I imagine that the views of the North Staffordshire branch are more likely to appeal to the representatives, in that it is the opinion of that branch that "no proposals derived from the report should be implemented by the Council until they have been submitted to a special Branch Representatives' meeting."

Pharmaceutical services

Your editorial comment on the local pharmaceutical reaction to the lack of pharmaceutical facilities in some districts of Lancashire again focuses attention on an extremely difficult problem. There is no doubt, as Mr. A. Medcalfe stated in his letter to the *Accrington Observer*, that it is an expensive business to stock a pharmacy in these days of costly medicines, and there is equally no doubt that the pharmacist cannot subsist solely on the public demand for drugs. Yet, as he says, many of the traditional lines which enabled a chemist to give a pharmaceutical service are being channelled through retail outlets to which people go daily. It seems convenient to buy tooth-paste with tomatoes and aspirin with anchovies.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

Successful Pharmaceutical Chemist candidates

THE following candidates have satisfied the examiners in the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination (two year course) held in England and Wales in December 1961. († = Certificate withheld pending evidence of practical training or age):—

- †Alewood, Helen, Swansea
- †Alexander, Eileen G., Newcastle
- †Allen, A. C., Leicester
- Angell, A. J., Bournemouth
- Ashworth, Elisabeth J., Todenmore
- Attwood, Margaret, Birmingham
- Badcott, D. H., Torquay
- †Baker, G. A., Southport
- †Baker, Joan M., Birmingham
- Ball, B. W., Wimbledon
- Bambrook, Margaret A. (Mrs.), Birmingham
- †Beck, A. D., Birmingham
- †Bennett, H. W., Kenilworth
- Bennett, R., Teddington
- †Benzie, M. J. E., Wilmslow
- †Black, D. H., Altringham
- †Boothby, Betty, Cheshunt
- Boozer, Pauline A., Tunbridge Wells
- Bowles, Marion, Birmingham
- †Briggs, Daphne M., Ilkeston
- †Briggs, Jennifer E., Liverpool
- †Broder, M. H., Willesden
- †Brookes, L. G., Thornton Heath
- Brookes, R. G., Dudley
- Brown, P. M., Bishops Stortford
- †Bruce, Judith C., Old Coulsdon
- †Brudno, Ruth E., Brockley
- †Burch, Judith A., Nottingham
- Burfield, K. R., Yeovil
- Burman, R. J., Burton-on-Trent
- †Burton, K. R., The Hyde
- †Byrne, A. J., Clapham
- †Caul, P. G., Cardiff
- †Clark, M. S. G., Newport
- †Claxton, L. C., Bexley Heath
- †Claydon, Patricia A., Totteridge
- †Clayton, Rosemary E., Notting Hill
- †Clyne, Avril R., Manchester
- †Cohen, A. S., Finchley
- †Cohen, D. B., Hendon Way
- Collier, Ann, Nottingham
- †Cooke, Ann S., Nottingham
- Cooper, R. G., Manchester
- Cottingham, R., Rushden
- †Coulson, J. F., Leicester
- †Cox, B., Rotherham
- †Curry, S. H., Birmingham
- †Davies, A., Llandeilo
- Davies, M., Epsom
- †Davies, P. J., Tufnell Park
- †Davies, R. L., Blackpool
- Davis, J. N., Leeds
- Davis, R. H., Merthyr Tydfil
- †Dean, Bridget J., Leeds
- †Deeks, R. H. L., Cardiff
- Derry, K. A., Wimbledon
- Dobson, D. A., Dorking
- †Donkin, K. L., Stoke-on-Trent
- †Dreifuss, R. B., Ealing
- †Dubois, E. J. H., Hornsey
- †Duncan, M. J., Loughborough
- †Edson, Janet A., Cambridge
- †Edwards, Diana, Newcastle-on-Tyne
- Elliott, A. R., Cheltenham
- †Erlick, Elaine L., Finchley
- †Eustace-Pedlar, B. T., Wembley
- †Evans, G. A. B., Abertillery
- †Evans, Jillian, Rhondda
- †Fazackerley, Valerie, Liverpool
- †Feakes, Josephine M., Fulham
- Finberg, M. S., Hendon
- †Fisher, G. D., Derby
- Foster, W. F., Bath
- †Fowler, G. R., Bristol
- †Frampton, Gillian M., Anstey
- †Franklin, Anne, Sale
- Freedman, H., Manchester
- †Freemantle, D. J., Nottingham
- French, H. T., Eastbourne
- Frost, R. A., Wolverhampton
- †Frymann, Brenda M., Nottingham
- †Gardiner, Cynthia O., Catford
- Giles, B. D., Knockholt
- Graves, D. E. L., Horsham
- Gray, Ann M., Harrogate
- †Green, I., Manchester
- Green, V. L., Worcester
- Greene, S. J., Droylesden
- Gregory, Hilary M., Sheffield
- †Griffith, Margaret V., Abergele
- Griffiths, B., Bridgend
- †Griffiths, P. H. R., Kidwelly
- †Habib, M. S., New Southgate
- Hall, J. D., Nottingham
- †Hambleton, R., Manchester
- †Hansen, Margaret E., Cheltenham
- †Harris, H., Liverpool
- Hart, C. L., Epsom
- †Heard, D. D., Leicester
- †Hickox, Anne, Steyning
- †Hirst, Susan E., Huddersfield
- Hounsell, B., Bridport
- †Howe-Jones, Rosamund C., Newnham
- Hughes, P., Southport
- †Hutton, Dorothy A., Doncaster
- †Ingledew, Georgina H., Luton
- †Jackman, Margaret M., Liverpool
- Jackson, H., Manchester
- Jacob, R. C., West Norwood
- †Jarrett, T. H., Welshpool
- †Jeffery, Hilary A., Nottingham
- Jenks, K. G., Birmingham
- Johnson, B. R., Kettering
- †Jones, A. W., Bangor
- †Jones, Bridget P., Birmingham
- †Jones, J. A., Swansea
- †Jones, J. M., Rhondda
- †Jones, L., Battersea
- Jones, O. J., Criccieth
- †Jones, R. O., Ashby de la Zouche
- Jones, Valerie D., Sheffield
- †Judge, M. J., Ramsgate
- †Kaminski, Danuta T., Nottingham
- †Karsan, H. K., Acton
- †Kaufman, M. S., Clapton
- Keep, T. M. J., Oxford
- Kell, Barbara M., Bourne-mouth
- †Kellett, D. N., Bradford
- †Kenyon, Brenda, Wigan
- †Kenyon, Veronica, Altringham
- †Kuhns, Rosemarie S., Chingford
- †Kurtz, A. M., Tulse Hill
- Lake, A. G., Forest Hill
- Lake, J. E., Hayes
- Leggett, J. E., Southampton
- †Lemon, Josephine R., Birmingham
- Lesser, E., East Finchley
- †Lewis, Christine, Golders Green
- †Lewis, P. H., Kilburn
- †Lovecock, Monica A., Burton on Trent
- †Lukeman, J. R., Liverpool
- †Lyons, M. S., Stanmore
- †McCorquodale, C., Finchley
- McGeachie, A., Sheffield
- †McLay, Mary, West Kirby
- †McLean, W. F. H., Nottingham
- †Maidens, T., Swallowbeck Marks, A. J., Leeds
- †Marshall, Barbara, Nottingham
- Matthew, G. M. R., Rugby
- Maxfield, G. D., Sheffield
- †Maxwell, J., Doncaster
- †Merrington, D. M., Wembly
- †Messum, Rosemary L., Herne Hill
- Millward, M. E., Edmonton
- †Mitchell, Beryl, Leeds
- †Mitchell, R. W. D., Hornchurch
- †Morgan, Janet, Bridgend
- †Morley, Judith A., Nottingham
- †Morrell, Marjorie, Leeds
- Morrell, Sheila M., Trentham
- †Mossanan, Ferydoun, Hampstead
- †Mubanda, Anne R., Park Royal
- Munasinghe, D. A. A., Holland Park
- †Murrison, Janet M., Wanstead
- Nash, G. E., Haverfordwest
- †Neaum, Rosalind, Belper
- †Newby, Nora J., Muswell Hill
- †Nixon, Beryl M., St. Albans
- †Ogilvie, Jennifer J., Dorking
- †Onny, Jane R., Brighton
- †Owen, Anwen, Talsarnau
- Parkes, R. L., Pinner
- Pascall, Carolyn A., Dover
- †Patel, Nagindas V., Sunderland
- Phillips, A., Lytham
- Phillips, I., Cardiff
- †Pidoux, Marilyn J., Winchmore Hill
- †Poulton, Judith M., Birmingham
- Pound, S. C., Romford
- †Prout, Doreen E., Newhaven
- Prytherch, R. D., West Norwood
- Pyle, R. J., Exeter
- †Radford, C. J., Belper
- †Reader, F. P., Gravesend
- †Reader, Sylvia R., West Kensington
- †Rees, Margaret, Cardiff
- Reeve, Margaret, Colwyn Bay
- †Rhodes, A. C., Nottingham
- Rhodes, Linda M., Otley
- †Richardson, C. J. B., Northampton
- Riley, D., Stoke-on-Trent
- Roberts, R. E., Criccieth
- Robinson, Stella I., Hampton
- †Roffe, Dorothea J., Leamington Spa
- †Rooke, M. B., Ipswich
- †Rose, G. H. A. H., Stourbridge
- †Ross, Barbara G., Wigan
- Rowland, M., Clapton
- Ruaux, Dawn M., Bolton
- †Rumsey, Ann M., Nottingham
- †Saint, J. A., Romsey
- †Saynor, Janet M., Streatham
- Scott, R. A., Guildford
- Screen, Audrey M., Stoke-on-Trent
- †Senior, Judith B., Mirfield
- Sewart, Margaret J., Liverpool
- †Seymour, Catherine E. P., Chichester
- †Sharp, Rosemary J., Hornchurch
- †Shingler, Dianne F., Nottingham
- †Short, W. J., Exeter
- †Shuck, J. G., Brighton
- Spring, M. S., Malvern Link
- †Staniforth, D. H., Doncaster
- †Stevens, M. G. L., Torquay
- Stirling, J. M., Chesterfield
- †Stone, D. C., Norwich
- †Stretton, Molly, Birmingham
- †Sutton, Linda M., Chingford
- Sweasey, Ann C., Poole
- †Symons, P. J., Edgware
- †Tate, R., Manchester
- †Thomas, W. R., Carmarthen
- †Thorogood, C., Surbiton
- Thraxton, J. A., Norwich
- †Timperley, J. M., Sheffield
- †Tinline, R. S., Liverpool
- †Tollington, J. R., Leicester
- Tolman, B. D., Hove
- †Toms, G. C., Cardiff
- †Underhill, R., Portsmouth
- Waldron, T., Cannock
- †Walker, J. C., Bedford Park
- Ward, G. F., Eastbourne
- †Ward, J. W., Dover
- †Wasley, Margaret A., Plymouth
- Watman, G. P., Edgware
- †Watson, Angela M., Beckenham
- †West, D. E., Ilford
- †White, Penelope F., Stockport
- Whitley, D. W., Hoddesdon
- Whitton, Mary E., Liverpool
- Whitton, E. A., Frome
- †Willcox, B. E., Rustington
- †Williams, Mary P., Bristol
- †Winterton, A. P., Warrington
- Wise, R. M., Westcliff-on-Sea
- †Wolfgang, Valerie A., Liverpool

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SALE BY ASSISTANT

Justices' failure to agree necessitates a rehearing

BECAUSE of "an unreconcilable difference" between the two justices who were adjudicating the case, a summons against a Woodhatch, Surrey, pharmacist has been set down for a rehearing at Reigate borough court on February 1. The summons, taken out by the Pharmaceutical Society, was against Sidney William Hawkins, Prices Lane, Woodhatch. It alleged that he had illegally sold hydrocortisone, the sale not being made under the authority of a doctor's prescription. Prosecuting on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. A. R. Tyrrell alleged that, on August 28, 1961, Mr. Hawkins had sold, or caused or allowed to be sold, in his shop some drugs that were not allowed to be sold save by prescription given by a duly qualified man. On that day a woman entered the shop and asked for Cortril ointment. While Mr. Hawkins was behind the sub-post-office counter of the shop, his assistant sold the woman a tube of hydrocortisone ointment. Immediately afterwards an inspector employed by the Pharmaceutical Society went into the shop, but Mr. Hawkins denied any knowledge of the transaction. The inspector told the court that the assistant, who was unqualified, had admitted the sale and commented that it was all right because hydrocortisone was the same as Cortril, the product that had been demanded. When witness asked the assistant if he was aware that it could only be supplied on a prescription he answered in the affirmative but added that he had sold the ointment as he recognised the woman as a regular customer who had had it before. "In fact," said the inspector, "it was a lady who had been sent into the shop by me." Mr. Hawkins, said the inspector, agreed that the ointment should be supplied only on a prescription, and said that perhaps doctors were partly to blame for encouraging people to ask for another tube. When told that the matter would be reported as an irregular sale Mr. Hawkins said he thought it was too bad that a chemist should be expected to comply strictly with legal requirements. Questioned by the chairman, the inspector replied that the ointment was used to relieve skin disorders, particularly those which had not responded to other treatment. The ointment had a number of side effects and was a product of great potency. Cross-examined, the inspector said he was quite sure Mr. Hawkins had made the comment about legal requirements; he (the inspector) had made notes about the conversation shortly afterwards while sitting in his car; he admitted the evidence was a summary of what took place. When Mr. Hawkins gave evidence he said he had opened the shop in Prices Lane in 1935, and had carried on business there ever since. "I am not aware," he told the court, "of any transaction involving hydrocortisone ointment between my assistant and anyone entering the shop that day. I had not given my assistant any authority to sell substances such as hydrocortisone ointment

without prescription." The assistant had served four years' indentures with an Eastbourne pharmacist but was not qualified. He had been employed at the Prices Lane pharmacy for over three years, and had previously been employed as a dispenser by a London firm for five or six years. He was about forty-five years of age and had worked in pharmacies as an assistant for about thirty years. "He was dismissed immediately after the incident," said Mr. Hawkins. "When the woman came into the shop I was sitting behind the post office counter checking my takings in readiness for a visit to the bank." Defending solicitor said that there was no shred of evidence that Mr. Hawkins knew of the transaction. He had given his assistant no authority whatever to execute what was, admittedly, an un-

lawful act. "You are being asked to decide whether what happened in my client's ignorance should be visited upon him," he went on. "He can only be guilty if he sold it. He did not. He did not sell in the physical sense. Neither did he sell in the sense that he sold by his agent, because his agent acted without his authority." Mr. Tyrrell conceded there was no guilty knowledge on Mr. Hawkins's part, but submitted that it was a matter of common sense that, if one went into a shop with a name over the door and bought certain goods, then one was buying from the person who owned the shop. After a retirement of fifteen minutes the chairman announced that he and his colleagues could not agree on a decision and the case would therefore be reheard on February 1.

A SALE OF "RESTRICTED" TABLETS

£20 fine on Dundee pharmacist

AT Dundee recently James Mochan, M.P.S., 13 Haldane Avenue, Kirkton, Dundee, was fined £20 after being found guilty of selling "restricted" tablets to a member of the public. Mochan had denied that, on June 25 and again on July 17, 1961, he had sold twenty Preludin tablets (containing phenmetrazine hydrochloride) to Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, 321 Strathmartine Road, without a prescription from a doctor. The court heard how both purchases had been at the instigation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. On the second occasion an inspector of the Society was close by.

Mrs. Scott said she had been asked by her employer (Miss Edith Jenkins, who has a pharmacy at 323 Strathmartine Road) to make the purchases. At no time did she suggest to Mochan that the transaction was a loan from him to Miss Jenkins. Mochan said the sales had been made as from one chemist to another. He told his solicitor he knew Mrs. Scott worked in Miss Jenkins's pharmacy, and claimed that Mrs. Scott had said the tablets were for use in that shop. Only because of that had he supplied them. The sheriff decided the transaction was not one between two chemists, and found Mochan guilty.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS

MR. ENOCH POWELL (Minister of Health) said on January 23 that there had at no time been a general shortage of smallpox vaccine, though sudden demands in particular localities had caused temporary difficulties which were promptly overcome. All demands were now being met in full and over 2,500,000 doses had been distributed in the past week alone. Reserves and supplies in sight were large.

I.C.I.-Courtaulds

MR. F. J. ERROLL (President, Board of Trade) said on January 23 that he hoped to make a statement soon on the proposed I.C.I.-Courtaulds merger. Asked by MR. D. JAY whether he would set up a public inquiry into the effects on the public interest of the proposed merger MR. ERROLL reiterated that he appreciated the importance and complexity of the issues. He was not in a position to make an immediate statement.

N.H.S. Savings

DR. DICKSON MABON asked the Minister of Health how much additional revenue had been secured in the present financial year, to the nearest convenient date, from the increased charges on pre-

scriptions and other items supplied through the National Health Service; and what reduction in expenditure there had been on subsidising welfare foods. MR. POWELL, in a written reply on January 23, stated "For Great Britain the saving on accounts of chemists, opticians and dentists and the increase in hospital receipts totalled about £8.4 millions to December 31, 1961, and the saving on welfare foods supplied to September 30, 1961, was just over £150,000."

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD.—Mr. Gordon Edward Fairclough has been appointed a junior director. In selling 102 shops of the Mence Smith subsidiary at an undisclosed amount, the company intend to extend and modernise other shops in the Timothy Whites group.

F. W. BERK & CO., LTD.—Mr. C. F. Berk has been appointed group sales director with overall responsibility for the home and export sales of all departments. He will also continue as joint managing director.

UNIVERSAL METAL PRODUCTS, LTD.—Mr. E. G. Wertheimer, managing director of the company and of Venesta Metal Containers, Ltd., is retiring on March 1. He will be succeeded by Mr. G. A. Gardner (a director of Venesta, Ltd.).

C. E. FULFORD, LTD.—Mr. Alfred Wiseman has been appointed chairman (in addition to his present position as managing director). He also becomes chairman of Vitapro (U.K.), Ltd., and of a number of C. E. Fulford subsidiary companies at home and overseas.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS, U.S.A.—Preliminary figures show that the sales for 1961 were a new record at \$2,191 millions (\$2,143 millions). Earnings were \$8.88 a share (against \$8.10). The company say the higher earnings reflect the increased sales and continuing efforts to reduce costs, but the benefits were partly offset by a reduction in selling prices.

ILFORD, LTD.—Group profit for year ended October 31, 1961, was £1,304,345 (£1,539,722) before tax of £561,143 (£642,908). Ordinary dividend is 17½ per cent. (same). The directors state that turnover exceeded previous year but was insufficient to absorb increased manufacturing and overhead expenses including substantially greater expenditure on research.

FISONS OVERSEAS, LTD.—The directors announce an increase in exports of 40 per cent. in the last six months compared with the same time last year. New markets are being opened up in Burma, Thailand, Pakistan and Japan, and companies have been or are being formed in Nigeria, New Zealand and Pakistan. Export sales have been pushed up to new levels in Ceylon, Malaya, West Africa, West Indies, Canada and the United States. In Western Europe a successful effort is being made to boost sales of pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals and horticultural fertilisers. The product increase in sales over last year at this time is as follows: Pharmaceuticals, 39 per cent.; agricultural and veterinary chemicals, 33 per cent.; industrial chemicals, 40 per cent.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD. and COURTAULDS, LTD.—In view of the proposed increased final Ordinary dividend by Courtaulds, Ltd., Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., have stepped up their previous bid for Messrs. Courtaulds (C. & D., December 23, 1961, p. 672) to four I.C.I. £1 Ordinary shares for every five Courtaulds £1 Ordinary against the three for four basis previously proposed. Courtaulds' board announced later that the new terms were not acceptable and they would urge stockholders to reject them. Whereupon the chairman of I.C.I. (Mr. Paul Chambers) told a Press conference on January 18 that the offer would be sent direct to Courtaulds' shareholders together with an estimate of I.C.I. profits for 1961. He believed that the narrowing of profit margins had stopped, exports were running at a high level and export prices were hardening again. The volume of production in 1961 had been running at an all-time record but by value it was unchanged from 1960 because of price cuts, many of which

had been deliberately imposed to make them right if Britain joined the Common Market.

In the view of the directors of Courtaulds, Ltd., the discussions failed because of a basic difference of approach to the commercial and industrial problems of the man-made fibres industry on the part of the two companies. Messrs. Courtaulds are "convinced that the man-made fibres industry, however organised, can only be competitive if fibre producers are free to buy raw materials in the best market and the textile industry is not limited in its "choice of fibres." In a statement to shareholders posted on January 24, Sir John Hanbury-Williams (chairman) states that profits for year ending March 31 are expected to be lower at £17.5 millions (against £18.7 millions in 1961) due to "structural weakness within the viscose industry," but measures taken have stopped the downward trend and he forecasts a "substantial increase" in profits from that source. Further growth in profits after 1963 is also expected to come from a new fibre. Profits for the year ended March 1963 are expected to be £23 millions and £28.5 millions by March 1964. The company's financial advisers consider that the group's investments to be worth £120 millions (30s. per share) compared with a book value of £70 millions.

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. L. A. ROSE (export director, H. & T. Kirby & Co., Ltd.), is leaving for a tour of the company's markets in the Middle and Far East on January 28.

BUSINESS CHANGES

TOBAL LABORATORIES, LTD., have removed to Queenborough, Kent (telephone: Sheerness 3371).

ABBOTT LABORATORIES, LTD., are transferring their administrative offices to Queenborough, Kent (from 8 Baker Street, London, W.1), on February 2. Telephone: Sheerness 3371.

GARSIDE'S, LTD., Aughton Street, Ormskirk, Lancs, are transferring their pharmaceutical department to new premises at 16 Church Street early in February. The pharmacy will be under the personal proprietorship of Mr. H. B. Taylor, M.P.S., who will retain the name Garside's.

Appointments

VACCO, LTD., Grosvenor Gardens House, London, S.W.1, have appointed Mr. S. T. Stewart their marketing manager.

MEAD JOHNSON, LTD., Morris House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. Lawrence E. Morey their marketing manager.

CHEMICAL SERVICES, LTD., Upper Hatch Street, Dublin, have appointed Mr. Charles A. Roche, M.P.S.I., their marketing manager.

FRENCH & SCOTT, LTD., have appointed Mr. D. H. Baker, 45 Windsor Road, Church End, London, N.3, their representative to cover North London and the City area.

LAPORTE CHEMICALS (AUSTRALIA), PTY., LTD., have appoin-

ted Mr. K. H. Rawsthorne to a newly created position of commercial manager. Mr. Rawsthorne is at present sales development manager of Laporte Chemicals, Ltd.

PERSONALITIES

MR. F. W. HARVEY, M.P.S., has been the proprietor since April 1961 of the pharmacy at Dedham, Essex ("Pharmacies of Britain," C. & D., January 13, p. 43) formerly owned by the late Mr. W. R. Gooch.

MR. O. A. PHILLIPS, M.P.S., a medical representative for over twenty-five years of Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., retired on December 31, 1961. Latterly, he represented the company in the county of Sussex, but prior to the 1939-45 war he had a more extensive territory covering most of south-east England. Mr. Phillips has had a varied career since he qualified as a pharmacist. His early pharmaceutical life was spent as a demonstrator at the Liverpool School of Pharmacy. Later he emigrated to North America, where he received experience in several branches of pharmacy before returning to England.

MR. CECIL F. BUSH, who has retired on grounds of ill-health from the board of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., on December 31, 1961, is a grandson of the founder. He joined Bush & Co. in 1930, at which time his father (Mr. Ferdinand Bush) was a director of the company.

For ten years previously Mr. Bush had been associated with a firm of produce brokers, in the essential oil and drug trades, in Mincing Lane. In 1931 he became joint general manager, and had been a director of the company since 1942. He was also a director of a number of W. J. Bush & Co. subsidiary companies overseas.



Mr. Cecil F. Bush, who has retired on grounds of ill-health from the board of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., on December 31, 1961, is a grandson of the founder. He joined Bush & Co. in 1930, at which time his father (Mr. Ferdinand Bush) was a director of the company. For ten years previously Mr. Bush had been associated with a firm of produce brokers, in the essential oil and drug trades, in Mincing Lane. In 1931 he became joint general manager, and had been a director of the company since 1942. He was also a director of a number of W. J. Bush & Co. subsidiary companies overseas.

MARRIAGES

MFARLANE—DONALDSON.—At Dunmurry Presbyterian Church, on January 10, Mr. A. T. McFarlane, M.P.S.N.I., 6 Beechlawn Park, Dunmurry, co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, to Margaret C. Donaldson, Newtownards, co. Down.

DEATHS

ASTIN.—Recently, Mr. Vernon Astin, M.P.S., 271 Manchester Road, Hollinwood, Oldham, Lancs. Mr. Astin qualified in 1920.

CARTER.—On January 1, Mr. William Carter, M.P.S., Market Square, Airedale, Yorks. Mr. Carter qualified in 1929.

CHARLESTON.—On January 9, Mr. A. T. Charleston, M.P.S., 5 Alton Road, Parkstone, Dorset. Mr. Charleston qualified in 1921. He joined Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, in 1942 and for many years represented the company in the south western areas of England.

CURREN.—Recently, Mr. A. G. Curren, who was works manager of Bronco, Ltd., for twenty-two years.

FREEMAN.—On January 18, Dr. John Freeman, aged eighty-four. Dr. Freeman was for many years associated with the Wright Fleming Institute at St. Mary's Hospital, London. A consultant bacteriologist and pioneer allergist, Dr. Freeman started clinics for allergic patients to which patients came from all over the world. He wrote many papers on the subject and in 1950 published a book "Hay Fever, a Key to the Allergic Disorders."

GREENE.—On December 31, 1961, Miss Emma Frances Greene, M.P.S.I. Miss Greene, who qualified in 1923, carried on business at Carrigart, co. Donegal, Eire, until about six months ago when she retired and went to live at Raheen, Moate, co. Westmeath.

HARBINSON.—Suddenly, at Coleraine Hospital, Northern Ireland, on January 10, Mr. Robert B. Harbinson, 6 Upper Castle Park, Belfast. As representative of Dalmas, Ltd., Mr. Harbinson was well known in pharmacy in Northern Ireland.

HOGG.—At 11 Gower Terrace, Glasgow, S.1, on January 20, Mr. Richard Hogg, M.P.S., aged ninety.

HOLROYD.—In hospital, on January 11, Mr. Edward Holroyd, 15 Mayfield Terrace, Wyke, Bradford. Mr. Holroyd qualified in 1925 and leaves a son and daughter.

JACKSON.—On December 21, 1961, Mr. Arthur Welborn Jackson, M.P.S., East View, Torksey Street, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincs. Mr. Jackson qualified in 1909.

KELLY.—On December 26, 1961, Mr. Patrick Edward Kelly, M.P.S.I., the Medical Hall, Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Eire. After qualifying in September 1898, Mr. Kelly established a business which still continues to prosper in his native Enniscorthy at Slaney Place.

KERFOOT.—On January 16, Mr. Henry Manners Kerfoot, Yhelt Cottage, Fairfield, Buxton. Mr. Kerfoot was joint managing director of Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., and brother of Dr. Thomas Kerfoot, a member of the board of management and a past president of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry.—On January 21, Mrs. Ethel Kerfoot, widow of Mr. H. M. Kerfoot.

LEYDEN.—Suddenly, on January 9, Mr. Peter J. Leyden, 433 Griffith Avenue, Dublin, Eire, aged fifty-seven. Mr. Leyden, who had been employed for the past few years in McKenna's pharmacy, Sallynoggin, co. Dublin, was a native of Mitchelstown, co. Cork, and qualified as an assistant in October 1939 after serving his apprenticeship in Cork. He was particularly active in pharmaceutical affairs, being a founder member and chairman of the pharmacy Gaelic football club. In his youth he was a fine hurler and cross country runner. He was also a prominent member of the students' debating society and represented the Gaelic club in Dublin co. board.

MARGERISON.—On January 7, Mr. George Edward Margerison,

M.P.S., 325 Blackpool Road, Preston, Lancs, aged sixty-five.

MCGILLIVRAY.—On January 4, Mr. James McGillivray, M.P.S., 176 Ledard Road, Langside, Glasgow, S.2, aged eighty-four.

PATERSON.—On January 6, Mr. James Paterson, M.P.S., 22 Woolwich Common, London, S.E.18. Mr. Paterson qualified in 1920.

ROBERTS.—On December 27, 1961, Mr. John Owen Roberts, aged eighty-two. Mr. Roberts qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1903. He was in business as a chemist and optician in Newtown, Montgomerys, for thirty-five years until 1946 and a former chairman of the Montgomeryshire County Infirmary board of management.

STORIE.—On December 31, 1961, Mr. John Brotherston Storie, M.P.S., 26 Roneo Corner, Romford, Essex. Mr. Storie qualified in 1923.

VENO.—At Sonning, Brantwood Lane, Cheadle, Ches, on January 19, Lady Mary Veno, widow of the late Sir William Veno. Sir William,

originator of Veno's Lightning cough cure (later renamed Veno's cough mixture) and for many years governing director of the Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Manchester, was knighted in 1920 and died in 1933.

WAITE.—Suddenly, on January 8, Mr. Dennis Kitson Waite, 13 Guys Cliffe, Undercliffe Lane, Bradford. Mr. Waite was chairman of the Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, 1954-55. He qualified in 1940 and is survived by a widow and one son.

WEIL.—On January 11, Mr. Joseph Weil, aged eighty-one. Mr. Weil, who was the founder and chairman of Joseph Weil & Son, Ltd., 39 New Broad Street, London, E.C.2, started business in London before the 1914-18 war. Over the years he saw the steady development and growth of his company and remained active in the office right up to the time of his death.

YOUNG.—On January 14, as the result of a motoring accident, Mr. Geoffrey Aubrey Russell Young, managing director of McClure, Young & Co., Ltd.

BRANCH EVENTS

HARROW

Making Colour Transparencies

THAT excellent colour transparencies could be obtained from a camera costing less than £3 was demonstrated to members of the Harrow Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at their January meeting by Mr. Paul Gates (Kodak, Ltd.), in an illustrated address "Super Slides and All That." Mr. Gates said he was using the word "super" not in its ordinary adjectival sense, but as referring to the size (twelve pictures from a 127 film). Showing the series of slides which had mainly been taken at a small fishing village in Devon with the aid of a Kodak 44a camera, he was able to point out what the good photographer looked for before taking a picture. Where a street scene was being taken, for example, some life, in the form of a person or dog, etc., should be included, even if it meant waiting a few minutes. An uninteresting expanse of road in the foreground could be overcome by the inclusion of a shadow. Taking a picture into the sun could provide a "lively" result provided the lens was shielded from the sun and a flash was used to light up the foreground. The speaker also warned against overcrowding a picture—it was usually best, he said, to concentrate on a particular section of a crowded scene or large building.

WEST MIDDLESEX

Long-term Prophylaxis

ADDRESSING the West Middlesex Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on "Recent Trends in Therapeutics" on January 9, Mr. C. Beaven (Wallace Laboratories, Inc.) drew attention to the growing practice of instituting long-term prophylaxis in a number of fields of medicine. During the past year or two, he said, many chronic bronchitis had been treated with tetracyclines for six months or, sometimes, throughout the year, with the object of reducing

both the incidence of acute episodes and the off-work periods. In the treatment of hypertension Smirk and others considered it justified to treat certain low grade hypertensives as a preventive measure. Smirk's finding, based on ten years' experience, was that the mortality in patients so treated was less than in untreated controls. Such long-term treatment applied particularly to individuals in the younger age group with isolated hypertension, in which irreversible renal and cardiovascular changes might eventually develop. The value of the early use of anticoagulants in patients with myocardial infarction was well established, and there was evidence that the administration of anticoagulants during the first year or longer after such an episode lowered the rate and severity of recurrence, and reduced mortality. The speaker went on to say that there was considerable interest in the long term use of anti-cholesterol agents. The theory (unproven) was that reduction in the level of serum cholesterol could prevent the development, course and prognosis of atherosclerosis and so be useful in the prophylaxis of coronary thrombosis. As well as dietary measures and the substitution of unsaturated vegetable oils for saturated animal fats, a number of drugs were being used as cholesterol reducing agents including cod-liver oil, nicotinic acid, certain polysaccharides obtained from seaweed, *d*-thyroxine and triparanol. The latter appeared to inhibit hepatic cholesterol synthesis.

SOUTH-WEST LONDON

Conference Reports

REPORTS on the 1961 British Pharmaceutical Conference at Portsmouth were presented at a recent meeting of the South-west London Pharmacists' Association. Miss C. E. Mozley-Stark gave a résumé of the Conference Lecture and Mrs. G. R. Boyes reported on the professional sessions.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Two Pocket Flash Units.—Japanese Cameras, Ltd., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, have introduced two Pal flash units of compact design—the JD1 and the "Pal-bounce" JD2. The latter incorporates an indirect lighting technique. Its folding reflector may be set in any of four positions from the horizontal to vertical, thus giving a wide range of effects. Both guns have built-in test lamp and flash calculator, and take capless bulbs.

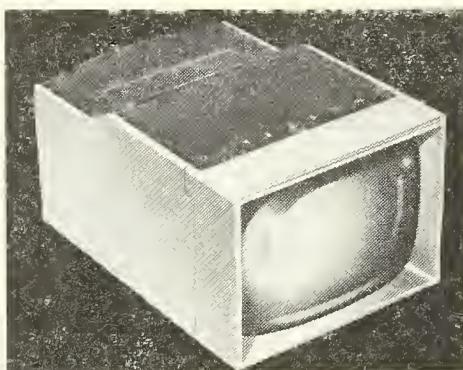
Simplicity in Projection.—A 6 x 5-in. cine screen known as the Projectoscope, manufactured in the U.S.A. by Hudson Photographic Industries, New York, and first shown in Britain at the Photo-cine Fair last May, is now available from David Williams (Cine Equipment), Ltd., 5 Glasshouse Yard, London, E.C.1. Attached to any 8-mm. projector, it is said to produce a crisper picture than obtained on a larger screen placed further away, and is satisfactory for projection in broad daylight. The distributors add that apart from its appeal to amateurs, the Projectoscope also offers possibilities for commercial users who wish to show film for demonstrations or for shop window displays.

Series of 2 x 2 Projectors.—The new series of Litemaster slide projectors by Gnome Photographic Products, Ltd., Caerphilly Road, Cardiff, consists of four models. All have pressure die-cast metal frames, bi-convex condensers with heat-absorbing filters, shaded pole motor-fan cooling systems, 300 or 500 watt valve base illumination and choice of 85 or 100 mm. Wilson f/2.8 bloomed lenses. Tilt adjustment is by means of a spring-loaded front foot; the rear feet may be adjusted independently. The magazine slide-change on the Litemaster I is manual (a conversion unit is available for switching to automatic control). Models II, III and IV are motorised, but may be operated manually if required. Models III and IV incorporate remote-control focusing as well, and model IV also has a built-in interval timer.



TWO-WAY EXPOSURE CONTROL: Users of the Retina reflex III automatic 35-mm. camera by Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2, may adjust exposure settings optically through the viewfinder or, alternatively, through an opening on the top of the camera. Fitted with ten-speed Synchro-Compur shutter and 50-mm. Retina Xenar lens (6-element f/1.9 or 4-element f/2.8), this model accepts interchangeable lenses of focal length 28-135 mm.

New Models of a Viewer.—The series of Paterson viewers by R. F. Hunter, Ltd., 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, has been augmented by the introduction of two new models. Magnification and lens system in the Majorview 35 stay the same as on previous models, and the lens cap is also retained providing protection and forming a convenient stand for table viewing. A new feature is the hinged "flip-up" lid, released by a small plastic catch at



Paterson Majorview 35 viewer.

the back to facilitate simple and rapid battery changing. Further innovations are the coiled spring battery contacts of phosphor bronze which ensure a more lasting and even pressure than the flat contacts normally used, since they have much greater elasticity and do not fatigue in use. The model also has an improved illumination system. The same lighting techniques have been incorporated in the Deltaview, a model in two-tone pastel blue/grey. This viewer is suitable for 35-mm. and 4 x 4-cm. slides. It has a hinged wire stand in the base that may be swung down for table viewing.

Cool Projection.—A 12-volt 100-watt lamp and built-in transformer combine to give a projection temperature not exceeding 40°C. even after hours of continuous use with the new Paximat N12 slide projector by The Pullin Optical Co., Ltd., Ellis House, Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex. The makers also claim that while the low voltage lamp has approximately the same light output as a regular 300-watt lamp, the price and operating expenses are lower. The all-metal projector is equipped in addition with a detachable cooling grill; four adjustable rubber-tipped feet; a coated, colour corrected 85-mm. interchangeable lens (100-200-mm. lenses also available), and automatic remote-control slide changing and focusing. An interchangeable condenser set is available for 4 x 4-in. slides, also a thirty-six-slide tray. Provision is made for coupling the projector to a tape recorder.

Electronic Flashguns.—Two new Mecablitz electronic flashguns are available from J. J. Silber, Ltd., 40 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1. The 502 has three transistors and silicone diode rectifier, and is supplied complete with charger and 6-volt wet accumulator giving 200 flashes on full and 400 on reduced power per accumulator charge. "Current saving automatic" is incor-

porated in the unit as in previous Mecablitz models. The metal reflector incorporates a "spectrum converter." Connection to the Mecatwin 502 extension unit will give one-third additional light. Up to four Mecatwin units may be connected and fired simultaneously. The Mecablitz 108 is a pocket flashgun. The reflector mounted on top of the power pack is removable. This small instrument is supplied complete with charger and nickel cadmium accumulator for 110-240 volt; the charger may also be used as a mains charging connector for the purpose of enabling the flashgun to be used straight from the domestic supply.

Two Cameras With Built-in Flash.—First shown at Photokina, 1960, the Brownie Starmite camera by Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2, takes twelve pictures on 127 film. Though only 3½ x 4½ in. in size, it contains its own built-in flash-holder, reflector and guard. Other features include a fixed-focus f/11 lens, giving sharp pictures from 4 ft. to infinity at f/16 and 5 ft. to infinity at f/11; single-speed shutter; large, eye-level viewfinder; and double-exposure prevention device. The camera is available in outfit form only. Each outfit contains in addition a flashguard, five PF1 flashbulbs, battery, two Verichrome Pan films, a neckcord and instruction manual. Carrying case extra. Messrs. Kodak also make the Brownie Flashmite 20 camera, taking twelve pictures on 620 film. Slightly larger than the Starmite, this model also features a built-in flash-holder and flashguard. It has lens apertures of f/11, f/16 and f/22, indicated by light value numbers 13, 14 and 15 respectively; a single-speed shutter; 3-zone focusing: 4-6 ft., 6-12 ft. and 12 ft. to infinity; double-exposure prevention device and automatic film stop. The direct-vision eye-level viewfinder is clearly marked to indicate the picture area for 1½ x 1½ Superslides.



SCANDINAVIAN DESIGNS: Attractively designed photo albums from Denmark marketed by Neville Brown & Co., Ltd., 93 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. The Moderne (top) has a yellow/black stiff padded cover and 20 leaves 8 x 12 in. The Favoritt (20 leaves 9 x 9 in.) is also padded, with added pocket to take a "show-piece" print.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Medium for Bronchography.—Pulmidol, a 75 per cent. suspension of propyl docetizole in arachis oil, has been introduced by Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, for bronchography. It is supplied in container of 20 mils. The makers claim that it fulfils the most important characteristic of a bronchographic medium, namely that it should flow readily into the small bronchial branches but not pass into the bronchioles. The compound is understood to remain neutral in reaction whilst in the bronchial system, well tolerated clinically, and rapidly eliminated from the lungs.

Amitriptyline Tablets.—ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1, have made available a new antihistamine speciality Laroxyl (amitriptyline) tablets and ampoules, the tablets in packs of 100 and 500 10-mgm. and twenty-five, 100 and 500 25-mgm., and the ampoules in pack of six 50-mgm. The manufacturers ask that the product shall be treated as S4B pending its inclusion in the Poisons List. — WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., LTD., Eastleigh, Hampshire, announce the availability of a new speciality Saroten in the treatment of moderate to severe depression. The manufacturers claim that Saroten takes the line of development from chlorpromazine to imipramine a stage further, offering two significant advantages over the latter: an appreciable activity against anxiety, and less troublesome side-effects, particularly as to dryness of the mouth and sweating. Saroten amitriptyline hydrochloride is issued in bottles of fifty and 500 red sugar-coated tablets each containing 25 mgm.

Iron Injection for Piglets.—A new "one-shot" iron injection, Ferrofax, for the prevention of piglet anaemia, has been placed on the market by the Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10. With it the cost of treating each piglet is put at only 1s. 6d. Ferrofax is being marketed after extensive field trials by both veterinary surgeons and pig breeders over several months. The trials included litter-mate comparisons involving about 188 indoor-reared piglets on three different farms. Each piglet in the first group received a 2-ml injection of a proprietary 10 per cent. iron injection preparation, in the other two groups Ferrofax was given at different dosage levels. As a safeguard, one group received Ferrofax at a reduced dosage level (16 per cent. less iron) than is normally advocated. Blood samples were collected from each piglet at regular intervals, and the results indicated that, under practical conditions of management, all three treatments were effective in preventing the normal and expected fall in haemoglobin blood levels during the first ten days of the piglet's life and maintained an adequate degree of protection to offset secondary outbreaks when the piglets reached 5-6 weeks of age. Even when administered at the lower level of dosage, Ferrofax proved reliable in preventing anaemia under three different conditions of management, with different breeds

of pigs and when different creep feeds of varying iron content were used. Chemically, Ferrofax is "a stable and highly purified iron carbohydrate complex for intramuscular injection." The product is presented in a container of 20 mils.

Mothproofer Aerosol.—Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, are marketing a new product Floret mothproofer aerosol.

Hair Cosmetic.—Whisper Cosmetics, 175 Bow Road, London, E.3, have introduced a new black spray pack for their Whisper setting mist. The pack is of a modern design and the product has a sophisticated perfume.

A Range of Insecticides.—A new Py-Spray range of insecticidal products containing pyrethrum is being marketed by the Py-Spray Co., Ltd., 2 Fitzroy Square, London, W.1. The range includes a garden and household liquid spray in refillable spray unit; a household insecticide in aerosol container; a garden and household insecticidal powder in puffer pack; and a concentrated garden insecticide for use with conventional sprayer.

1962 Cosmetic Range.—Changes in the Tangee range of cosmetics for 1962 are announced by the sole distributors: Byard Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Tangee lipsticks now come in a de luxe, streamlined swivel case. A new Tangee nail varnish is colour-matched to the lipsticks and contains an ingredient that helps prevent chipping and splitting. Formula II is a new product that combines foundation and powder. It comes in a purse-size plastic squeeze tube.

Anti-wrinkle Cream.—Claimed to be suitable for women of every age who seek to keep their skin in perfect condition, staving off signs of dryness and oily imbalance causing wrinkles and lines, Placentubex C, distributed by Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, combines the active elements of the original Placentubex cream with lanolin and "skin vitamins." Placentubex C may be used as a daily foundation cream with or without a light over-layer of a tinted foundation. It is understood to be suitable also as "a perfect restorative night cream, weather protective, and reconditioner after over-exposure to the sun."

Cosmetics Range Widened.—New products are announced in the range of cosmetics offered by Jabley, Ltd., 145 Turnpike Lane, London, N.8. Jabley "skin fresh" is described as a clear facial and body lotion to leave the skin fresh and elegantly perfumed. Jabley blue Cologne is a "delightfully romantic" Cologne in translucent deep blue colour and with slight floral bouquet. Jabley iced Cologne has a sharper note; it is claimed an ideal Cologne for use after exercise, in the sick room, and after shaving. Both Colognes are packed in square bottle with fluted gold cap. There are also Jabley toilette bouquet, a light refreshing toilet water, and Jabley toilette fragrance, "slightly more sophisticatedly perfumed," each in round bottle with fluted gilt cap.

New Plastic Packs.—Newey Brothers, Ltd., Breamley Street, Summer Lane, Birmingham, 19, offer a number of their more popular lines of plastic curlers and rollers in transparent bags. That form of packing allows easy visibility, compactness for easy handling, and protection from dust. The Comba rolls are available in three sizes, small, medium and large; Foundation rolls, medium and large size; Dorma curlers, medium size, and Slumba curlers, large size.

Nitrile Rubber Gloves for Women.—A new nitrile industrial glove for women, suitable for use with fats, oils, grease, etc., is being produced by the general rubber goods division of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Cambridge Street, Manchester, 1. In tests in poultry preparation, fish gutting, sausage and other food manufacture results have been "extremely satisfactory." Many reports mention a far longer life than was previously obtained with a natural rubber glove. Lavender in colour, the gloves are of the "unsupported" type; they have a patterned surface with flock lining and are available in three sizes. Gloves and gauntlets are available in three sizes: 9, 10, and 11.

TRADE NOTES

1962 Washing Squares.—Butler & Crispe, Ltd., 80 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, are offering a comprehensive selection of washing squares, each in transparent envelope at a specially advantageous price and discount during January.

Educational Aids.—Two new publications featuring educational services made available free of charge to science masters in grammar, public and technical schools, and lecturers in universities and technical colleges are now obtainable from the International Nickel Co. (Mond), Ltd., Thames House, Millbank, London, S.W.1. Publication 2415 describes educational aids which are particularly relevant to G.C.E. Ordinary and Advanced level studies. It lists specimens, photographs and samples; wall charts; films (16-mm. sound/colour) and publications dealing with a wide variety of metallurgical and associated subjects. Publication 2414 describes educational aids more specially suited to the requirements of lecturers in metallurgy, physics, engineering and chemistry.

Bonus Offers

ROBERTS CHEMISTS (BOND STREET), LTD., 76 New Bond Street, London, W.1. New Kisby dry shampoo powder. Fifteen invoiced as twelve. Until February 28.

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield, Derbyshire. Mene and Menex Sanitary towels, Paddi pads and Nikini pads. Discounts of 5 per cent. on order for 5-9 cases (including two Mene); 7½ per cent. on 10-19 cases (including three Mene); and 10 per cent. on 20 cases and over (including four Mene). Till March 31.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:
Duvonia germicidal soap
Ascot metal combs

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS IN 1962

United Kingdom

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION, Queens Hall, Leeds, Yorks. March 5-9.

CHEMICAL AND PETROLEUM ENGINEERING EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14. June 20-30.

DAILY MAIL IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14. March 6-31.

DISPLAY MARKET WEEK, Hotel Russell, Russell Square, London, W.C.1. February 19-22.

INSTRUMENTS, ELECTRONICS AND AUTOMATION EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14. May 28 to June 2.

INTERNATIONAL FACTORY EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION, Manchester, September 19-28.

INTERNATIONAL GIFTS FAIR, Blackpool, Lancs. February 5-9.

INTERNATIONAL PIPES, PIPELINES, PUMPS, AND VALVES EXHIBITION, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. April 9-13.

MECHANICAL HANDLING EXHIBITION, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. May 8-18.

MEDICAL EXHIBITION, London, Royal Horticultural Society's new hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1. November 12-16.

NORTHERN MEDICAL SERVICES EXHIBITION, Queens Hall, Leeds, Yorks. May 21-25.

POWER GENERATION AND CLEAN AIR EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14. May 2-11.

PRODUCTION EXHIBITION (fifth), Olympia, London, W.14. April 30 to May 5.

ROYAL DAIRY SHOW, Olympia, London, W.14. October 23-26.

ROYAL SMITHFIELD AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY SHOW, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. December 3-7.

TECHNICAL EXHIBITION OF OIL AND COLOUR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (fourteenth), Royal Horticultural Society's old and new halls, Westminster, London, S.W.1. February 26 to March 1.

Overseas

BRITISH TRADE FAIR, Stockholm, Sweden. May 18 to June 3.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION, Berlin. September 26 to October 7.

GIFT SHOW, Minneapolis, U.S.A., March 18-21.

GIFT SHOW, New York, U.S.A. February 18-23.

GIFTWARE SHOW, Seattle, U.S.A. February 17-22.

INSTRUMENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA INSTRUMENT-AUTOMATION CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION, Coliseum, New York, U.S.A. October 15-19.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, RUBBER AND PLASTICS EXHIBITION, Paris, March 25 to May 4.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION OF LABORATORY MEASUREMENT AND AUTOMATION TECHNIQUES IN CHEMISTRY, Basle, October 15-20.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONIC, NUCLEAR ENERGY AND TELE-RADIO-CINEMATOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, Rome, June 11-24.

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL EXHIBITION AND ELECTRO-MEDICAL EXHIBITION, Cologne, May 9-12.

INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION (Ipak), Milan, June 1-8.

INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION, Paris, September 15-24.

INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS AND RUBBER EXHIBITION (Europlastique 62), Paris, May 19-29.

INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS EXHIBITION (third) (Maeroplastic), Utrecht, October 18-25.

INTERNATIONAL RADIOLOGICAL CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION (tenth), Montreal, August 26 to September 1.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES FAIR (Mach-evo), Utrecht, November 21-28.

EXPANSION PLANS

chemicals is to be in operation in eighteen to twenty-four months as part of a more than three million-dollar investment. The exact site is to be chosen within two months. The new plant will also produce bulk chemicals such as picolines and cyanopyridines.

THE plastics division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., has started construction at its Dumfries factory of a new plant for the commercial production of polypropylene film. The plant is expected to be completed by the middle of 1963. It will have a capacity of several thousand tons and, when fully operative, will employ about 170 people. The polypropylene film to be made at Dumfries is a new type that will find many applications in packaging.

A MANUFACTURER'S SILVER JUBILEE

How the "Suba-seal" patent was developed



RECENTLY William Freeman & Co., Ltd., Barnsley, Yorks, completed twenty-five years of development. As recently as 1960 production commenced at a new works at Staincross. The company, first established at Britannia House, Leeds, in 1936, moved in 1946 to a site at Peel Street, Barnsley. Today it produces not only a range of rubber and plastics products whose trade marks have become household words in the domestic field, but also technical products for servicing a wide field of industry. The goods enjoy a growing popularity in many overseas countries.

The first Suba-seal hot-water bottle was made in 1938 and marketed. It was revolutionary in not having a screw stopper but an anchored closure, developed and patented by the company. The feature has never been improved upon and, today, the makers claim that the Suba-seal is the world's foremost hot-water bottle. The factory at Staincross contains some of the most up-to-date processing plant obtainable, the majority specially designed.

Almost since their inception, Messrs. Freeman have manufactured an extensive range of hospital nursing equip-

ment. Recent introductions have been polythene bed-pans and bed bottles, which have withstood severe tests at high temperatures under supervised test conditions. The company's Suba-maid trade mark covers a series of household products (table, floor, bath, sink and pedestal mats) and kitchen wares (washing-up bowls, kneeling mats, sink edge protectors, sink tidies, soap dishes, etc.). The Free-flex trade mark covers the production of blown polythene containers varying in capacities from 1 oz. to 5 gall. for the packaging of chemicals, oils, soaps, polishes, etc. The control of quality of materials, processes and finished products is provided for in the company's technical laboratory. A research and development laboratory concentrates on initiating improved products and processes.

Canteen facilities are provided at the works, and first aid and medical services are available when needed. Young employees are encouraged to take specialised courses of study at the company's expense. The clear thinker of confident personality is encouraged to shoulder responsibility, providing ever more intelligent co-operation to customers.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Lower Prices and Margins

SIR.—A few days ago a large manufacturer of electrical household goods announced cuts of up to 20 per cent. in the retail prices of his products. But some part of the cuts are to be borne, according to the announcement, by the retailer. Defending the action the company said: "The emergence of the discount house is a symptom of trade margins being too high.... Accepting lower percentage margins on greater volume should in turn bring a further increase in sales." There are already a number of manufacturers of proprietary medicines and of soaps who have thought (and acted) that way for a long time to the detriment of the retail pharmacist. It is to be hoped others will not copy this action, which may well prove to be short-sighted in the long run for the particular offenders.

B.W.N.

Turning the Tests to Advantage

SIR.—While I admire the courage of Mr. Brunning (*C. & D.*, January 13, p. 27) in attempting to tackle the Ministry on his own, I wonder if he, or any other pharmacist in sympathy with him, realises that the prescription testing scheme could well be put to pharmacists' advantage if given the right publicity. By "right" I do not mean newspaper headlines such as "Chemist fined—poor medicine," or "Wrong label—Minister concerned." I mean a campaign by the National Pharmaceutical Union aimed at informing the public that the pharmacist's dispensing service is guaranteed by "big brother" Enoch himself whereas that of the doctor must be accepted at the patient's own risk. Incidentally, that would give us an opportunity of using the Minister to enhance our own personal prestige—quite a turn of events!

YOUNG CAMPAIGNER

A Lone Fighter's Thanks

SIR.—May I, through the courtesy of your columns, express my sincere gratitude to the many pharmacists that have written to me in support of my private "battle" with the Ministry. It has been most encouraging to receive so much moral support. I would also like to take this opportunity to correct the comments that the National Pharmaceutical Union has made, according to the report in your journal. In this area there are at least seven dispensing doctors, all of whom dispense for their patients. When the N.P.U. assisted me eight years ago it was because *all* of these doctors were dispensing within the mile limit. I find it a trifle curious that even the N.P.U. is not particularly clear on the facts, but as the N.P.U.'s contribution to my fight took the form of a letter expressing sympathy with my views, that is perhaps not surprising. When the findings of the Pharmaceutical Service Committee are known, I hope to publish the complete details of the issues involved, and one trusts that

the lot of all pharmacists in rural areas may improve in consequence.

C. H. BRUNNING,
Caergwrlc, Wrexham

Early Information, Please

SIR.—Regarding your comments on "Home Truths for Local Residents" (*C. & D.*, January 20, p. 67), the matter was brought to my attention by a member of the Lancashire Pharmaceutical Committee who resides in the area concerned, and who sent to me a Press cutting of comments made at a meeting of the Oswaldtwistle Council, together with some local background details. He suggested that better publicity might be obtained if I were to write in my capacity as Pharmaceutical Committee secretary than if he were to personally enter into correspondence as a local chemist. Without wishing to suggest that I have any particular ability at letter writing, I feel that he was correct in this matter, and that in most cases a letter from the secretary of a Pharmaceutical Committee will carry more weight than the same letter from a local chemist. I would be most happy if other Lancashire contractors would bring any similar cases to my notice immediately they arise (to get publicity in a local paper it is essential to catch the following week's edition), and I am sure that all the other Pharmaceutical Committee secretaries would be glad to receive similar information from their own contractors.

ANDREW MEDCALFE, Secretary,
Lancashire Pharmaceutical
Committee,
Lancaster

The Late Mr. H. B. Lloyd

SIR.—I should like to point out one or two errors reported in your obituary column concerning Henry Bright Lloyd (*C. & D.*, January 13, p. 33), who died recently at the age of eighty-six. My late brother "H.B." as he was affectionately known, qualified in 1897 not 1935—he had retired before 1935. After qualifying in 1897 he had the honour of being appointed to the staff of the great John Bell. There, he and all his colleagues were treated as gentlemen—all the assistants lived in and enjoyed great comfort and marvellous fare, including beer with lunch on weekdays and wines on Sundays—a far different fare from that served up to me in the home of a high-class chemist in a well known watering place in the West many years later. "H.B." already owned the business when he invited his old college friend F. H. King to join him, which the latter did but only stayed a few years before departing to Westcliff-on-Sea to establish two pharmacies (eventually selling out to a multiple and retiring to Bournemouth, where he survived many years, dying about two years ago). "H.B." and "F.H." remained life-long friends if not partners. In the 1914–18 war "H.B." was unable to serve because of injury to his left arm sustained in his schooldays, but was well represented

by his four brothers, two of whom returned to the business after the armistice but soon left to seek fresh fields and pastures new away from retail pharmacy. About 1919 two ex-officer brothers were engaged as assistants (Messrs. Brooke Gregory and C. K. Gregory) and were eventually taken into partnership and the title of the firm changed to Lloyd & Gregory. That name still appears on the facia of at least three shops now owned by a multiple firm. The Royal Coat of Arms stood over the premises at 109 High Street for many years, but that property was too valuable to remain as a pharmacy and was acquired by a multiple glass and china company. I have in my possession copies of price lists which we used to distribute by the thousand all over the county. They were far more comprehensive than some price lists issued by wholesalers today. I enclose two—you will, I feel sure, be interested in some of the articles and prices mentioned therein. We had our own aerated mineral water plant, a gas engine being used. Syphons of soda sold at 2s. 6d. per doz. and were delivered by horse and cart miles out into the country districts. When another local firm started cutting the price to 1s. 6d. per doz. we decided to let them have it, sold all our equipment to a dealer and henceforth bought and supplied a well known Malvern water. I am sure that my late brother would not have liked it to be stated that he qualified after he retired. Mr. King qualified one day before "H.B." on April 12, 1897.

W. DAWSON LLOYD,
Woking

[Apologies for the slip in the year. The price lists (1907–09) referred to show Messrs. Lloyd & King offering cocaine at one penny per gr.; chloroform, fourpence per oz.; tab. quinine gr. i, 100 for sevenpence; tinct. opii, fourpence per oz.; tinct. opii camph., 4 oz. for ninepence. —EDITOR.]

Pharmacists in the Armed Forces

SIR.—I was rather surprised to see that you had accepted a War Office advertisement for pharmacists in military hospitals. You must be aware of the long drawn-out battle the Society has had with the War Office for recognition of pharmacists in the Armed Forces. So far no progress has been made. Now the War Office find themselves in great difficulties pharmaceutically speaking and, without prior consultation with the Society, have decided to enlist civilian pharmacists to help them out of a situation of their own making. The fact is that in all probability the supply of Army-trained dispensers is falling low. That may be due to the fact that the Army cannot find suitable recruits to train for even that low-standard examination. (No one who has had experience of Army trade tests (examinations) set any value at all upon the educational and intelligence level required to pass them: they must

be geared to the general low-standard of education possessed by the average recruit.) Therefore I ask why should pharmacists allow themselves to be exploited by the medical hierarchy of the Army, who for years have treated their claims with the utmost disdain and contempt.

BITTER ALOE

[Whatever the reason, surely it is a gain that the Army should now be replacing Army-trained dispensers with

pharmacists, if that is what is taking place, provided they are offering proper rates of remuneration. There is nothing in the advertisement accepted by the publisher of this paper to suggest that they are not. A statement issued by the Council of the Society suggests that they may be doing just that, but we have not officially received the Council's statement and have no knowledge of the circumstances that prompted it.

—EDITOR.]

LAXATIVES UNDER SCRUTINY

Critical survey by Consumers' Association

LAXATIVES come under the critical eye of the Consumers' Association, Ltd., in the January issue of the Association's journal *Which?* The magazine is especially severe on supposed benefits to the liver.

"People take laxatives," says the article, "because they are constipated, or because they think they are, or because they want to prevent themselves from being so. Sometimes people take laxatives in the belief that, in relieving constipation, they will also benefit the liver in some way (Andrews liver salt, Carters little liver pills) and so improve health and temper. But there is no known way in which a laxative could benefit the liver."

The laxatives were investigated under three categories: suppliers of bulk; irritants; and lubricants. As bulk-suppliers, the Association cited seaweed products (such as agar), the products of various tropical seeds (psyllium), and methyl and carboxymethyl cellulose, all of which are effective in adding bulk to the faeces; and salts that retain water within the bowel, thus swelling the faeces and stimulating bowel movement. Such preparations are considered by the Association to be harmless. It is more critical of irritant laxatives. "Some of these . . . are extremely potent and cause much griping, inflammation and loss of water from the bowel; preparations containing them usually also contain substances meant to minimise the griping . . . the purified active ingredients are usually preferable to the cruder preparations."

"Repetitive and Unpredictable"

Phenolphthalein was judged undesirable because of its prolonged, repetitive and unpredictable effects, and is stated to have caused skin rashes and kidney trouble and to be opposed by some doctors for those reasons. "All irritant laxative components may cause griping, but cascara and senna (in correct doses) are unlikely to cause so much of it." Those substances and bisacodyl were considered the most satisfactory irritant laxative components.

As a lubricant laxative the prolonged use of liquid paraffin is considered unwise because of possible interference with the absorption of vitamins. "It is not necessary to combine liquid paraffin with phenolphthalein or a magnesium salt."

Liquid paraffin emulsion, B.P., taken in small doses several times a day is regarded as "an effective laxative, per-

haps more pleasant to take than liquid paraffin, B.P."

Reviewing irritant laxatives in detail, a simple (as opposed to compound) cascara tablet is considered usually adequate for most people. Castor oil is considered unnecessarily drastic. "Grey powders and calomel should never be used, because of the danger of mercury poisoning."

Of "ethical" preparations the Association consider Sennokot both the

cheapest and "a most satisfactory senna preparation." But as to chewing-gum and chocolate-based laxatives (Brook-lax, Feen-a-Mint, Bonnomint and Ex-lax) "it is really not a good idea for medicines to look like sweets." All the preparations mentioned "are effective inasmuch as they produce results. Many, however, are unnecessarily drastic and uncomfortable."

Which? concludes that "laxatives are only occasionally necessary and should never be taken to prevent constipation. Children should never have them unless they are prescribed by a doctor, and routine purging is valueless . . . a persistent alteration in bowel habit should be discussed with a doctor, and laxatives should never be taken if you have acute abdominal pain." The Association does not recommend any laxative containing drastic irritant components and says "It cannot be emphasised sufficiently strongly, however, that a daily bowel motion is not necessary for good health. . . Reliance upon laxatives to ensure a daily motion is much more likely to cause chronic constipation than to cure it."

STOBHILL HOSPITAL'S NEW PHARMACY

More prepacking intended to speed the service

THE new £50,000 pharmacy department opened at Stobhill hospital, Glasgow, by Sir Hugh Linstead, M.P. (a secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society) on December 28, 1961 (see *C. & D.*, January 13, p. 27), replaces a much smaller unit which, since 1920, has been housed in a former theatre room. Of the cost of the new unit, £12,000 is accounted for by equipment. The single-story double-T-shaped building includes a sterile syringe service unit and a considerable storage area. Stobhill is an acute general teaching hospital, and the wide variety of specialties it treats are reflected in the pharmacy, making heavy demands on its staff. Those demands should now be more easily met.

The main 44 x 22 ft. assembly area occupies the central limb of the "T." It is occupied by the majority of the staff for most of the day, and therefore as much light as possible has been provided. All outgoing drugs, dressings, etc., requested by the wards are dealt with in the assembly area. Indents are received each day from about forty wards and five theatres. So far as practicable each ward or department basket is allocated a space beneath a long, central bench. Items for issue are drawn from side benches, whether from pre-packed stocks or extemporaneously prepared. They are assembled on the centre bench for checking, before packing. As the new department develops pre-packing is being intentionally increased to a maximum.

The store (66 x 24 ft.) is at right-angles to the base of the main assembly area. The goods are stored on adjustable metal shelves, and issues are made direct to the main assembly area.

Central Syringe Service

The central sterile syringe service, a separate unit, is designed to the flow-line sequence reception, disassembly,

washing, drying, assembly, sterilisation, storage and final issue. The unit (44 x 12 ft.) occupies a wing of the building, which also accommodates a staff room. It is equipped with needle sharpeners, ultrasonic surgical instrument cleaners, infra-red drying tunnels and sterilisers, and hydraulic capsuling machines for syringe tubes. A Manning rack-type ampoule-washing machine has been modified for Luer needles.

Pharmaceutical Manufacture

The other wing is occupied by the general office, office of the chief pharmacist, sterile preparation suite, and a laboratory that can undertake pharmaceutical manufacture and the pre-packing of bulk purchase fluids into containers suitable for ward issue. The laboratory (18 x 16 ft.) is equipped with a mixer emulsifier, vacuum and various filling machines, trickle roll mill, powder screener/mixer and tube-closing and folding machine. The adjacent sterile preparations suite (run in conjunction with the laboratory) is divided into three rooms. The first, the steriliser room, is equipped with an electric hot-air oven and is later to be supplied by the Scottish Department of Health with a steam autoclave capable of handling about 100 Medical Research Council perfusion bottles at one time. The second room is reserved for the preparation of solutions for injection, eyedrops, etc., before sterilisation. The third room (the sterile room), which is intended to be used for the preparation of injection of thermolabile drugs, is served by electricity and suction only (using the piped oxygen already installed in the hospital). Instead of a built-in permanent bench there is a movable, stainless steel trolley, capable of being anchored if desired. Positive atmospheric pressure in the sterile room is built up from an electron precipitator unit fitted flush with the roof.

Metatone

helps convalescent patients
TO EAT BETTER...FEEL BETTER



Taken during convalescence after influenza and other debilitating illnesses, METATONE* restores appetite and speeds the return to full activity. METATONE* is a pleasantly-flavoured tonic, combining the appetite-promoting substances vitamin B₁ and strychnine with mineral glycerophosphates. *Supplied in bottles of 8, 16 and 80 fl. ozs.*

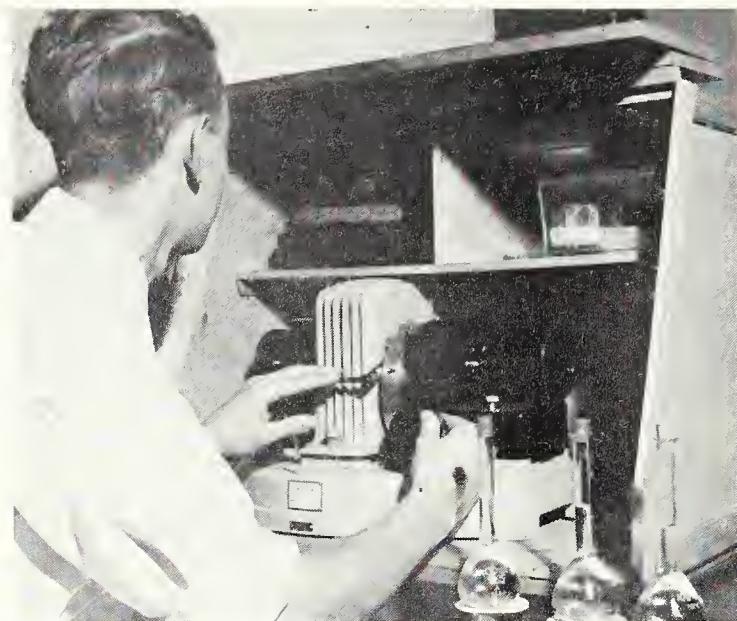
* Trade Mark

PARKE-DAVIS

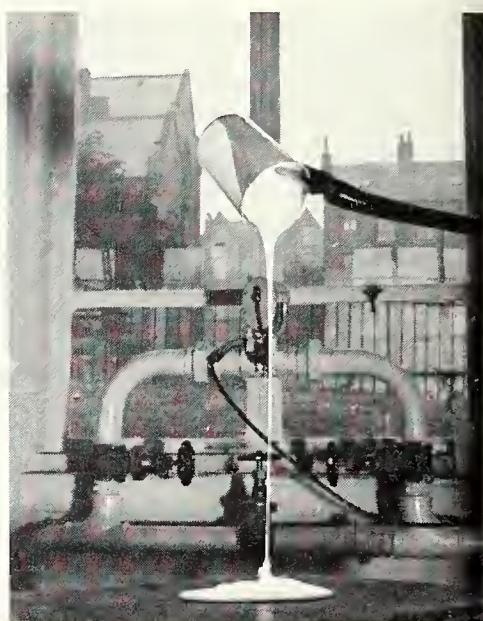
PARKE, DAVIS, HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX. TELEPHONE HOUNSLOW 2361

WPS-1141

GLASS as a subject of



Chemical control of the composition of glass is intrinsic. In the picture an absorptionmeter is being used to determine that the iron content is within the permissible limits.



An experimental melt being cast upon an iron table in the furnace room. Specimens from the cast are subjected to tests of all kinds.

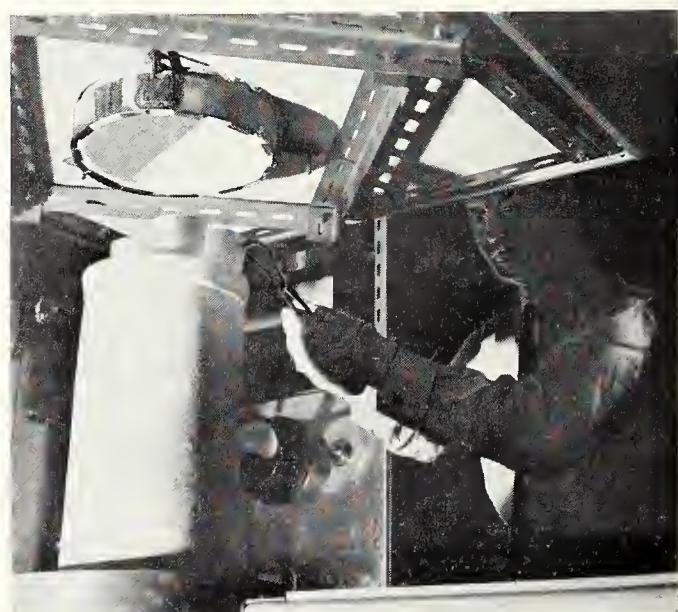
THE LABORATORIES OF THE BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRY

SINCE April 1955 basic and applied research on glass (as distinct from teaching and fundamental research) have been the responsibility of the British Glass Industry Research Association. Laboratories for the purpose were opened in Sheffield on June 6, 1959, by the then Chancellor of the University of Sheffield, the late Earl of Halifax.

The work of the Association (B.G.I.R.A.), which also provides advisory and consultative services for the industry, is carried out by seven departments, and covers all fields of glass manufacturing. The largest section in the industry today is that con-

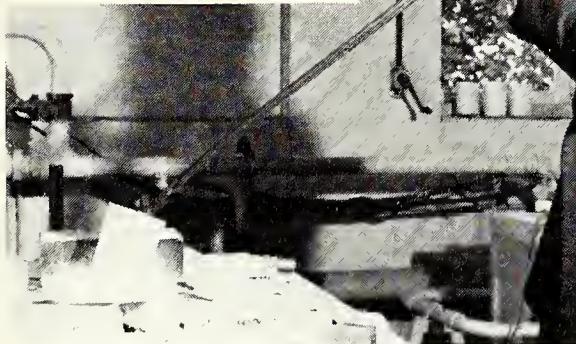
cerned with containers, with 1961 production at a record figure of 4,468 million containers. That achievement has been made possible in no small way by constant scientific research in the laboratories of manufacturers and by the Association.

The seven departments carry out work on chemistry, physics, glass technology, refractories, furnaces, information and work study respectively. The chemistry section concentrates on improving methods of silicate analysis; new methods developed by the Association, equally as accurate as traditional techniques, enable some results to be obtained in hours instead of days. One of many new developments is the analysis of contents of the minute gas bubbles sometimes trapped in glass. Such bubbles, without affecting serviceability, impair attractiveness.



Using a rotating hearth furnace to study the effects of changes in batch constituents and characteristics on the rates of melting and refining. When the heating compartment is raised, a pot may be withdrawn quickly at any stage of the melting process, the heating chamber being at once relowered. At left: Tests inside furnace flues.

research



The melt is prepared in a gas-air-fired furnace. The furnaces are used in the development of new glass compositions, colours, etc.

Above: The main entrance to the laboratories.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION AT SHEFFIELD

Physics section carries out research into the strength of glass. Special apparatus has been developed in the laboratories to probe the problem. Glass is so much stronger when produced than when made into bottles or jars. Pressure by the industry in narrowing manufacturing tolerances has undoubtedly contributed to the efficiency of filling machinery and the use of faster machines. The physics section also advises in identifying defects in glass containers and advises on possible causes, and has developed automatic apparatus for plotting the thermal expansion of glass. That measurement, which takes eight hours to complete, and which required constant attention by operators in the rise of temperature and recording the

expansion every four minutes, is now plotted automatically.

The glass technology section studies the effects of various factors on rate of foundry of glass (in order to produce good-quality glass more rapidly), and assists members to develop glasses for special purposes. Correct proportions and mixing, and conditions of the melting process, are all being studied.

The refractories section undertakes researches to improve the life of materials used for building furnaces, and to ensure that such refractory materials do not contaminate the glass being melted. A highly trained work-study team is at the service of members. One method used is "memomotion," which uses a 16-mm. cine camera, with a driving unit designed and constructed at the B.G.I.R.A. laboratories. When the film is projected in the normal manner all the actions are speeded up sixteen times, making wasted movements more noticeable to the investigator.

The laboratories are headed by Dr. R. G. Newton (director of the Research Association) and Mr. C. Thorpe (deputy director).

*Pictures by courtesy,
Glass Manufacturers' Federation.*

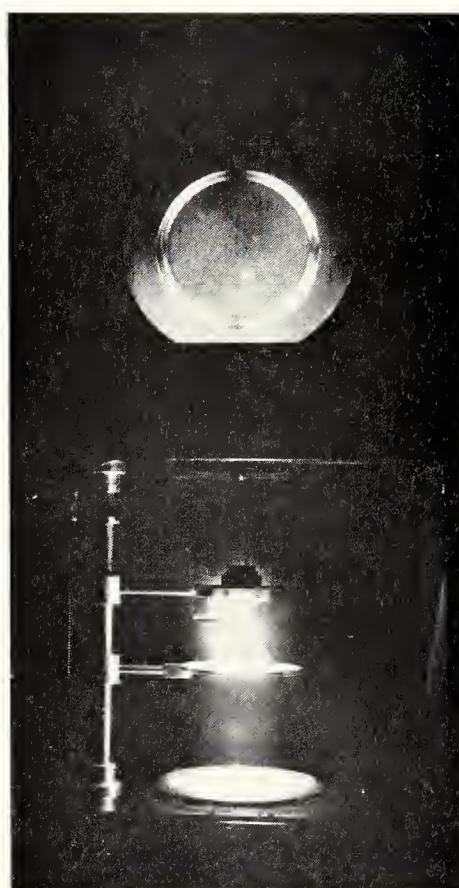


Part of the performance of industrial furnaces is one of the Association.

tensometer apparatus in use for determining the strength of glass. The results are recorded on drum.



Testing whole bottles in a polariscope for distribution and annealing.



Detailed examination is facilitated by the enlarged pictures—made possible by the use of the polariscope—of cross-sections of bottles. Below: Answering an inquiry. The Association's information section deals with technical queries on a wide range of subjects and makes translations from current literature on glass technology.



The NEW antacid tablet with the unique MILK-LIKE action



One tablet provides the antacid and buffering action of $\frac{1}{4}$ pint fresh milk

Titralac tablets contain calcium carbonate, a rapidly effective, non-systemic antacid, and glycine which acts as a buffer to provide a prolonged and more controlled neutralising action similar to that of milk.

Faster acting than other antacids

'an excellent antacid . . . it acts more rapidly than other antacid compounds, generally exerting its full neutralising effect before it is discharged from the stomach'

The Medical Letter (1960) 2: 94

Exceptional palatability

Inexpensive

composition:

each tablet contains
Calcium Carbonate B.P. 420 mg.
and glycine 180 mg.

dosage:

one or two tablets as required.

price to Chemist

Cartons of 10 rollpacks
(100 tablets) 5/- + P.T.

Cartons of 100 roll packs
(1000 tablets) 45/- + P.T.



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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS ESTRAND, LONDON"

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 6565

Real and Illusory Unity

"THERE is no agitation intended to bring about one voice for pharmacy in England. The British chemists know better."

That is the concluding sentence in an article "The Fallacy of One Voice for Pharmacy" in the *N.A.R.D. Journal*, the mouthpiece of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the organisation of proprietor pharmacists in the United States. Unfortunately the statement, which might have been true a few months ago, is not true today. We do not blame our American contemporary for not being up to date on the British scene. On the contrary, we give them high praise for putting with clarity and force arguments which are so clearly of equal aptness to the situation in Britain as to the situation in America that we quote them—slightly condensed—here.

We still hear some inane talk about one voice in pharmacy. Most of it omits simple facts that show how absurd it is to think that it is possible for a single group to be the spokesman of every segment of pharmacy.

The N.A.R.D. is the only nation-wide organisation with a structure that enables it to speak on behalf of the independent drug store owners. It is OF . . . FOR . . . and BY . . . individual pharmacy proprietors. They alone dictate the policies and the objectives of the N.A.R.D.

The American Pharmaceutical Association occupies a different position. It speaks for nobody in pharmacy. The membership consists of employed pharmacists . . . professors . . . personnel of manufacturers and wholesale druggists and drug store chains . . . research workers . . . chemists . . . public officials . . . publishers . . . importers . . . students . . . editors . . . lawyers and a minority of independent drug store owners.

The professors have an organisation to speak for them. The manufacturers of medication have either the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association or the Proprietary Association. The National Wholesale Druggists Association represents the capital stock firms and the mutuals speak through the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association. The drug store chains have an organisation they look to for guidance and united action. Also in the sphere of pharmacy we have the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy . . . the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education . . . the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists . . . The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy . . . the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education. The A. Ph. A. cannot speak for even a single one of them. It is obvious why. The conglomerate membership neutralises the A. Ph. A. Or through manipulation it is made to work against the interests of the independent drug-store owner. It has been done too often in the past and there is nothing to indicate that it cannot be done again.

Pharmacy in England is many centuries older than it is in America. Experience in that country never found it practicable to have one voice for pharmacy.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain handles a

variety of duties such as education requirements . . . licensure examinations . . . inspection of the chemists' shops . . . discipline . . . the registry of the licensed pharmacists, etc.

The National Pharmaceutical Union is the trade association composed of the individual retail chemists in England.

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association consists of manufacturers . . . wholesalers . . . and retail chemists. It deals with fair trade matters exclusively.

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry consists of manufacturers and wholesale firms. It strives to insure medicinal products of the highest quality and to safeguard the public from adulterated pharmaceutical preparations and other malpractices.

Also, there is the Proprietary Association of Great Britain, which is composed of manufacturers of packaged medicinals.

Upon the negotiations with the Ministry of Health on behalf of the contractors the proper and only people to act are the direct representatives of the contractors themselves. *Ad hoc* support from elsewhere on particular issues—such as representations by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on the subject of professional fees—are wholly welcome as reinforcement, but any widening of the negotiating body to embrace the Pharmaceutical Society on a permanent basis could only result in weakening the hands of the negotiators.

The widest possible forum for preliminary discussion yes. We do not think the answer to that problem has yet been found. But as to negotiations of actual conditions of employment, whether of proprietors as contractors to the State, of hospital pharmacists as employees of management committees, or pharmacists employed in shops, it is the wearer of the shoe who knows where it pinches and whether the right remedial measures have been taken.



CHIPPINGS AND DROPLETS

From the C. & D., June 14, 1873

PARADISE LOST

THE Peris pleading for admission to the pharmaceutical paradise have been most unmistakably repulsed for the present if not for all time. On whose side the stars in their courses will fight remains to be seen. In Moore's famous poem the glorious angel who kept the gates of light was touched when he saw the Peri weeping without, and encouraged her to hope for admission in the future. Our glorious angels, on the other hand, receive our peris with merry jokes, and in response to their entreaties assure them in plain words that they will not admit them unless by order of the law. If women pharmacists and their friends are determined to continue the fight, they must go to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus, calling on the Pharmaceutical Society to show cause why they exclude them. If they get the mandamus the Council will be prepared to produce a copy of Punch, and the history of the past 4,000 years, in support of their action in this matter. So stands this interesting question at this moment. We find ourselves on the losing side, but, believing, as we do, that the discussion on the 21st of May fairly reflected public pharmaceutical opinion, we could not wish that a victory should have been snatched by inadvertence. Neither have we the slightest intention of impugning the wisdom of the majority. Least of all is it our desire to see the contest continued either in the Pharmaceutical Society or in the law courts. It is by no means a question of vital importance. Women have as perfect a right and as easy a road as men to become chemists and druggists or pharmaceutical chemists if they choose to go through the requisite training, but they are not to be members of the Pharmaceutical Society. If Blue Beard's experience is worth anything, the closed door will possibly prove more alluring to the sex than all the other attractions of our business, while it is almost certain that if the door had been left open . . . the number of petticoated members . . . would scarcely have reached five in a century.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

THE proposed new Pharmacy Bill was again the subject of lengthy discussion at the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland on January 9. It was decided to call a special meeting of the Council on January 17 to discuss the motion of MR. M. L. CASHMAN. "That this Council decides the minimum requirements acceptable in the proposed Pharmacy Act, and also engages professional help to prepare a health scheme, giving a choice of pharmacist."

THE REGISTRAR was instructed to write to the Department of Health requesting a draft copy of the Bill in time for discussion at the special meeting, and pointing out that the Council were anxious to procure a copy before it was printed.

Notice Withdrawn

Earlier, MR. T. R. MILLER agreed to withdraw a notice of motion "That this Council should consider without delay its future policy and should give immediate consideration to problems associated with health services," after Mr. Cashman had put forward his motion.

A letter was read from the Medical Representatives' Association seeking a meeting with the Council to discuss the position arising out of the new Pharmacy Bill and promising full co-operation to ensure that under it pharmaceutical interests were adequately catered for. The Council agreed to meet members of the Association and other pharmaceutical groups to discuss the Bill as soon as a draft copy was procured.

In the course of the discussion, MR. CASHMAN suggested that, if the Bill did not provide the minimum requirements sought by the Council, all pharmacists should withdraw their services for twenty-four hours as a protest.

Proposing his motion, MR. MILLER said that, following the Government decision to set up a Select Committee to examine the provisions and administration of the Health Acts, it was now opportune for the Society and the Irish Drug Association to make a concerted effort to ensure that the professional services of the pharmaceutical chemist would be fully utilised in the future administration of the Acts. He said it was imperative that the views of both bodies should coincide on the nature and extent of the service that could be rendered by the pharmacist, and on applicable remuneration. He said his primary motive in phrasing the motion was to focus the Council's attention on what he regarded as "the fundamental issues which will govern our future as a profession." Mr. Miller added that it was most important, if not absolutely essential, that the Council should be unanimous in its views of what constituted professional pharmacy, and that those views should have a profound influence on any future negotiations involving the professional status and outlook of the pharmacist.

Mr. Miller went on: "I am convinced that the lack of appreciation among pharmacists generally of the underlying principles which establish a profession is mainly responsible for the present sorry state of pharmacy." He was not happy that the Society and the Irish Drug Association were agreed on what the pharmacists' approach to outside bodies should be and Mr. Miller said that before any further meeting was held between the bodies, the Council should formulate its own approach, based on the professional concept. "If this viewpoint is not accepted, I am equally convinced that pharmacy as a profession will cease to exist, and lose whatever little public recognition it has as such." He believed it was only a question of time before a new Health Act was introduced or before the present Acts were radically revised. It would therefore be foolish and foolhardy of the Council to ignore the signs and fail to prepare beforehand the terms and conditions on which the pharmacist would be

prepared to participate in the administration of the Act. Mr. Miller said he had always been dissatisfied by the non-professional outlook of the I.D.A. While it might be argued that the Association was a trading organisation, and as such, was not concerned with the professional aspects of pharmacy, the Society should be concerned for the status of the profession for which it was responsible. Future schemes would fail as long as the leaders of the Society and of the I.D.A. continued to think in terms of trading rather than concentrating on the dignity and status of the profession.

Mr. Miller stated that in the event of any revision of the present Acts, or the introduction of a new Act, the Society and the I.D.A., acting separately or in concert, should make it clear to the Department that any future scheme would function more efficiently and economically if the professional pharmaceutical services throughout the country were fully utilised. It followed that remuneration for that service should be on a professional basis, completely separate from the actual distribution of goods. He also suggested that drugs listed on Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the new Poisons Act, where handled or sold by a pharmaceutical chemist, should bear the same professional fee. For the first time a pharmacist would be paid for his professional services—a reformation which was much overdue. "I cannot think of any other profession which habitually gives its services for nothing, or almost so, and it is hardly surprising that pharmacy has long since failed to provide, *per se*, a living for its members who have been forced to trade in other channels in order to provide an adequate livelihood." Mr. Miller said it amazed him that "this unpalatable and extraordinary situation" had not stirred the pride or conscience of the present and previous Councils. "Judging by the way we act and have acted in the past, there would appear to be a kind of stigma attached to asking for, or accepting, a fee for services rendered to the community." He pointed out that dentists did not actually make false teeth, but the professional skill exercised in fitting teeth was acknowledged and paid for by the Government. Similarly, the ophthalmic optician normally did not grind or work lenses, yet his professional skill in the fitting of frames and lenses was duly acknowledged and paid for by the Government. "Can anybody seriously tell me that the professional services of a pharmacist dispensing drugs is less important?" Mr. Miller asked. If a pharmacist made a mistake the consequences could be extremely serious, yet he undertook that responsibility daily for a pittance, and was ashamed to accept or demand even that. "He apparently forgets, or is not even aware, that he is giving away for nothing the only thing of value he possesses, and towards which his whole training and education has been directed."

Definite Stand Required

Mr. Miller believed it was the Council's duty to re-orientate its thinking and that of the Society members. "If this Council does not take a definite stand on this vital matter now, we may see the total eclipse of pharmacy even in our time." Mr. Miller added that he was glad to note that the Irish Medical Association had congratulated the Council on its degree course (see *C. & D.*, January 6, p. 2), and described it as a big step forward and one the Council should help develop further.

Seconding the motion, MR. CASHMAN said he had hoped Mr. Miller would have made more definite and specific proposals indicating the steps to be taken. The Council had always thought in terms of improving the professional status and had made strides in educational and other fields, but had failed to put increased fees into the pockets of pharmacists. He agreed with Mr. Miller regarding professional

aspects and the way in which members almost apologised for charging for their time in dispensing. "My time is my money, and I make no apologies for that fundamental principle," he said. The public did not want to give the pharmacist his rightful fee as was evidenced by the fact that they would call for controlled drugs and on being refused would then produce a prescription. That was a common practice. Mr. Cashman declared "Now is the time for action and for establishing a basis and if the opportunity is lost it will be lost for as long as it took to amend the last Act." He urged that the Council, in conjunction with members throughout the country, should analyse the proposed legislation, decide minimum demands and give members an opportunity of studying them. If, when the Bill was drafted, those demands were not met, they should have a definite policy for action ready. He suggested, as a protest, that if their minimum requirements were not acceded to in the Bill, that all pharmacists withdraw their services for twenty-four hours. Stating that Mr. Miller had implied certain criticism of present and past members of Council. Mr. Cashman thought that was not quite justified. Past Councils, with few resources or encouragement, had brought the Society to the impressive premises it occupied today.

MR. R. J. POWER said that, since the holding of the Fair Trade Inquiry, pharmacy had changed tremendously. Most chemists existed on sales of cosmetics, etc., and a tiny percentage of income only was derived from professional work. The Minister for Health appeared to have second thoughts on the efficiency or otherwise of the Health Act and in any revision that might take place Mr. Power said he would not like to feel that only the large organisations would survive. The small pharmacist had a no less significant part to play in Eire's health services and the Council should emphasise that the small man was entitled a living based on his professional functions.

A Sixty-two-hour Week

MR. R. J. SEMPLE wanted to see the Government paying every pharmacist about £1,500 a year. The average pharmacy was open sixty-two hours a week, i.e., 3,100 hours a year. If the pharmacist only received 1s. 6d. for each prescription that would be 18,600s. a year. Of the country's total population of two and a half millions, 10 per cent. on the average were ill most of the time, which meant 250,000 prescriptions among 1,250 pharmacies, or about 200 prescriptions per pharmacy. A percentage on the prescription and a percentage on profit would, he thought, work out satisfactorily.

MR. D. J. KENNELLY said in recent years pharmacy had swung so much from the professional to the commercial side that many were inclined to think in terms of 33½ per cent. profit. With the introduction of the new degree course it was "terribly important" to look to the future of pharmacy in its professional aspect. It was only natural that the degree students would be more professionally-minded than pharmacists trained in a different atmosphere. In any future discussions with the Minister the principle of paying the pharmacist a professional fee for dispensing and compounding of medicines irrespective of the price of the commodity compounded must be established. A percentage profit on prescriptions should be sought, to be divided between professional fee and a percentage on cost of material used.

MR. J. P. O'DONNELL said since the introduction of the Health Act approximately 1,300 pharmacists were dispensing for only about half of the population, despite the fact they were the only trained people. The State, through the dispensary doctor, was doing the other half. The Council must ask for all the dispensing to be done by pharmaceutical chemists. "My own opinion is that fundamentally we must get a professional fee. At present we are hamstrung by an old dispensary system." The Council should devise a scheme for submission to the Government and Select Committee, asking for all dispensing and work it out on the prices they sought.

MISS L. CUNNIFFE said: "We must draw up a scheme, and let it be a good one." If it was rejected by the Health authorities they should be prepared to close all pharmacies in the country for a week, and get all hospital dispensaries to follow suit. "Let them see we mean business," she added.

MR. J. J. O'REGAN said if pharmacists wished to have respect for themselves they should charge a fee for the time devoted to the service rendered. "How," he asked, "can we run a proper pharmacy department if we cannot subsidise it properly from its own turnover? We must make sure that this particular section of pharmacy pays its way as otherwise the day will come when pharmacies will be fewer and fewer and charging more and more." He added "I am with the militant and will down tools if necessary."

MR. G. C. O'NEILL believed professional progress in pharmacy was not being made. There was a professional stigma attached to pharmacists not, as Mr. Miller stated, for asking but because they were not asking and demanding.

The 1s. 6d. Fee

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. F. Loughman) said he would have preferred Mr. Miller's motion to have been more specifically worded along the lines that they should insist on a professional fee and demand that pharmacists be recognised as the proper persons to dispense medicines. The Supreme Court had already decided that in certain matters they were professional people. They should lose no time in availing themselves of that decision. The selling of scheduled drugs placed great responsibility on pharmacists. The law had given them a monopoly in the sale of poisons and he did not think they were doing justice to themselves. Pharmacists could not afford to pay assistants the salaries they were entitled to having regard to their responsibilities, and that was not due solely to increased competition. Mr. Loughman stated that he regarded the favouring of a choice of chemist by the ex-Minister for Health (Mr. O'Higgins) as "an advance of the greatest importance," and believed that the trade unions, if the case was explained to them, would also be on their side. The president said he would not be in favour of a protest close-down of pharmacies but would rather appeal through trade unions for recognition of their cause. He had never accepted that the 1s. 6d. fee should be regarded as a maximum. Breaking a bottle to sell even two tablets should entitle them to that fee. Pharmacies were degenerating to such an extent that it was now difficult to distinguish them from cosmeticians. He thought the Council should ascertain the opinion of pharmacists on the steps proposed to be taken.

MR. MILLER, replying, said he was "rather disappointed" that the elders of the Council had not spoken. He would always oppose the commercial outlook of the I.D.A. and any Government which forced a pharmacist to trade in drugs was morally wrong.

MR. O'NEILL said that the place to criticise the I.D.A. was at a meeting of that body.

MR. M. COSTELLO stated that he was on the deputation which secured the 1s. 6d. dispensing fee and they had a great struggle to get it. The Council, and not the I.D.A., were the people who negotiated on that occasion.

MR. H. P. CORRIGAN said the reason he had not spoken was that the president had said all he wanted to say.

MR. C. CREMEN said it was clearly stated and accepted by the Department that the agreement arrived at in regard to the Health Act did not tie the hands of the Society or the I.D.A. and was not prejudicial to any further implementation of the Act. The agreement was reached solely on the understanding that the extra business of dispensing acquired had previously gone to the dispensaries.

THE PRESIDENT added that at the time the Society regarded it as a step in the right direction because extra business was channelled to the retail pharmacies. State approval that pharmacists should be the dispensers of medicines had also been obtained.

MR. MILLER said he had first heard of the agreement at a meeting of the I.D.A.

After further discussion, MR. CASHMAN proposed his notice of motion, and MR. MILLER, seconding, withdrew his on the grounds that Mr. Cashman's was more specific.

At the outset, MR. MILLER inquired how the deputation to the Minister for Education to seek a grant for the building, equipping, staffing and maintenance of a new laboratory had fared.

THE PRESIDENT replied that discussion had been very cordial, but the Minister was not sure if he had any function in the matter. He had undertaken to look into the position but so far no reply had been received. A reply from the Minister for Health was also awaited in regard to their request to discuss the new Pharmacy Bill.

THE REGISTRAR reported that Christmas greetings had been received from the Taoiseach, the Minister for Health, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Mayor, the Commissioner, Garda Siochana; the Presidents of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, of Northern Ireland, of Victoria, of Western Australia, of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, the Chairman of the Scottish Department, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; the Irish Drug Association, the editors of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, the *Irish Chemist and Druggist*, the *Journal Pharmaceutique Français*, the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and the Council of the Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association.

On the motion of THE PRESIDENT, a vote of sympathy was extended to Mr. V. G. McElwee on the death of his brother.

Visitors to examinations were appointed. Arising out of the law report it was recommended that all breaches of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts which came to the notice of members should be investigated by the inspector.

THE REGISTRAR reported on the deaths of Stephen P. Ahearn, L.M.P.S.I.; Patrick Kelly, M.P.S.I.; Emma Greene, M.P.S.I., and Sylvester Phelan, R.D.

The following were elected to membership:—Patrick M. Quinn, 60 Main Street, Tipperary; Richard Corcoran, 179 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin; Luke A. Kiernan, Treaty Pharmacy, Thomondgate, Limerick, and Kathleen Broderick, 7 William Street, Listowel, co. Kerry.

The following changes of address were noted:—Mrs. Catherine M. Dillon, to Castlemartyr, co. Cork; Christopher O. Greene, M.P.S.I., to 14 Templeville Park, Templeogue; Michael J. Mulvan, M.P.S.I., to 39 Railway Street, Armagh.

Mary McMahon, Kilmallock, co. Limerick, was granted preliminary registration in the pharmaceutical assistants' preliminary register. The name of Mrs. Catherine M. Dillon (née Byrne) was changed in the register.

Members present were Messrs. D. J. Kennelly, G. C. O'Neill, M. Costello, M. F. Broderick, M. L. Cashman, H. P. Corrigan, C. J. Cremin, Miss Laura Cunniffe, J. Gleeson, T. R. Miller, J. P. O'Donnell, J. J. O'Regan, M. Power, R. J. Power and R. J. Semple. Apologies for inability to attend were received from Messrs. T. B. O'Sullivan (vice-president) and V. G. McElwee.

At a meeting of the Benevolent Fund which followed grants totalling £94 were passed for payment.

NEW FILMS

A New Surgical Absorbable Haemostat

JOHNSON & JOHNSON RESEARCH FOUNDATION. 16-mm. Sound. Colour. Running time 25 minutes.

IN surgical techniques bleeding is a frequent problem—from kidney, liver or brain, or the persistent oozing from severed capillaries and veins as the result of surgical procedures or an accident. The film shows how, through the use of Surgicel absorbable haemostat, bleeding may be controlled. The film illustrates its controlled manufacture, investigations performed with it on laboratory animals, and demonstrates the surgical techniques in which it is used. The experimental technique used to test the absorption of Surgicel from animal tissues is demonstrated, and photomicrographs show the absence of tissue response. Clinical sequences were filmed by courtesy of the chief of surgical

service, Veterans' Administration Hospital, Fort Howard, U.S.A., and the chief of the surgical division, Montefiore Hospital, New York. The surgical procedures demonstrated include the treatment of wounds with loss of substance and multiple extractions in dental surgery. The moral of the film is that the range of surgical procedures that may be undertaken with safety is much widened when bleeding is effectively controlled. Applications to borrow copies of the film for showing at branch meetings, etc., should be made to Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

NEW BOOKS

Hotels and Restaurants in Britain, 1962

British Travel and Holidays Association, 64 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1. Touring edition, 8½ x 6½ in. Pp. 132 + maps. 6s.

THE guide gives a representative choice of hotel accommodation in alphabetical order of towns throughout Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Notes on cities, towns and villages give items of interest together with gazetteer information. The guide includes a list of restaurants in the larger cities and tourist areas, and road and rail maps.

Keratin and Keratinization

E. H. MERCER, D.Sc., PH.D. *Pergamon Press, Ltd.*, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford. 9½ x 6 in. Pp. xiii + 316. 70s.

FIRST to cover keratinisation as a biological phenomenon, the book places its emphasis on molecular structure, and the effect of that on biological function. Subtitled "An Essay in Molecular Biology," it covers recent advances such as the rôle of cell membranes in tissue formation and keratinisation, electron microscopy of keratin, and the structures of fibrous proteins as deduced from x-ray diffraction studies. A comprehensive list of references is provided and authors and subjects are indexed.

Onward from Galen

A CURRENT CAUSERIE

"BELIEVE it or not," writes a London pharmacist, "this prophetic masterpiece (?) was perpetrated before I saw your article 'Sad Story of the Death of British Pharmacy' (C. & D., January 20, p. 71)." The "masterpiece" was an imaginary classified advertisement in the following terms: FOR EXTINCTION—P.S.G.B., N.P.U., etc. Apothecaries' Hall state take-over bid imminent. Box (coffin) required. D. Funkt, M.P.S., Carey Street, London." The advertisement proved unacceptable to the Publisher (no money was enclosed).



No one can accuse the National Association of Women Pharmacists of not seeking enlightenment. The organisation's *News Letter* for January records that, by invitation of the Blackpool branch, the national council met in that resort during the illuminations in October 1961. There are those, it is known, who advocate that the first space ship should be "manned" by a woman on the ground that the female of the species is better adapted to withstand the rigours of the journey. However that may be, the national council had been reserved places on Tramnik I, presumably Blackpool's illuminated effort at a space ship. The "complete tour" according to the report, "took two hours," and as later a charming letter of thanks was received from the national secretary, it is to be assumed the council members returned to earth in safety and that the medical reports proved favourable. We ask pardon for treating the event with levity, for the tone and content of the *News Letter* are serious throughout. Principal items are reports of branch meetings at Blackpool, Chester, London, Liverpool and Nottingham, and a nomination form for the national council election in April. For the benefit of any members whose copies may be delayed by the postal work-to-rule, nominations have to be in the hands of the secretary not later than February 1.

Pharmaceutical Industry Research

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 20, p. 66)

AN initial high cost of a drug, continued DR. YULE BOGUE in his address to an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on January 10, might be due to a complex and expensive manufacturing process; if so the originator and his competitors would put a considerable research effort into alternative routes for a more efficient and cheaper process and sooner or later there was a break-through.

No Guarantee of Success

Ownership of a patent was no insurance of commercial success, and the manufacturer was well aware that his new drug might only have a brief existence because of the high obsolescence rate. Patents did not afford protection against the risk of failure.

The speaker quoted S. N. Condon (head of the Canadian equivalent of the A.B.P.I.) who stated that "if anything, Canada's patent laws have been specifically designed to prevent a pharmaceutical manufacturer from attaining the same benefits from his research efforts as do companies in other industries. There is, in effect, a discrimination against medical research compared with other forms of research. This discrimination is based on the assumption that curtailment of patent rights in medical research is in the best public interest." It obviously was not.

There were in most countries (the United States was the only considerable exception) special provisions of patent law applied to inventions relating to medicine. The effect of those provisions was to diminish the reward given by the State to the inventor of a new medicine. The conception of the indigent sick, rendered credulous by their sickness, being preyed upon by inventors of quack medicines was scarcely apposite to present-day conditions in civilised countries and . . . there was no longer any just reason for not rewarding a medicinal inventor at least as well as any other kind of inventor, a principle that was increasingly being recognised in Europe. The trend, contrary to that in U.S.A., was away from special restrictive legislation applied to medical inventions." The new Swiss and French laws, the Scandinavian recommendation to the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, and influential opinions expressed in Germany and Austria, all pointed in that direction. Could it not be argued that if there were to be any distinction between one kind of inventor and another the medicinal inventor was worthy of a higher reward than most? "Should not, therefore, the public give a greater reward, i.e., a more secure temporary monopoly, to the inventor from whom it derives the more desirable benefit?"

A patent was a publication, and the disclosure of invention freed the inventor to publish his findings, thereby reducing the evils of secret working, and stimulating others by their disclosures. It was contended on the one

hand, that drug patents prevented others from entering the market with similar competing products while, on the other hand, it was stated that too many competing products were being introduced. The two criticisms could not be reconciled. Variety within a therapeutic class gave the physician a choice that could be based on therapeutic effectiveness, suitability of formulation or price.

"In summary, Patent Law is based on a public interest in the creation and marketing of new products. As such it represents legislative judgment that competition in this form is to be encouraged. Every new product stimulates research, development, and marketing of a new generation of better products. This is a creative process which gives rise to inter-product competition limiting price and profit margins, and providing the benefits of competition." Marketable drugs that had undergone successful clinical trials were often commercial failures, nevertheless the patent system, by granting a temporary monopoly, provided the owner with the opportunity of reaping a financial reward by vigorous commercial development which, if successful, enabled the firm to undertake heavy research expenditure, new manufacturing processes, and new formulations in face of the considerable risks and small probability of success of any given project. There were not too many drugs, and there was no drug available that could not be improved.

The Hinchliffe Committee in its report on the cost of prescribing (see C. & D., May 16, 1959, p. 526), said "The pharmaceutical firms which do research are making a valuable contribution to the N.H.S. Such research is essential for the advancement of therapeutics. Firms should be encouraged to increase their research efforts. The conditions which favour profits for research, such as patent rights, the publicising of proprietary names and the price agreement with the Ministry of Health should be accepted."

Hinchliffe Conclusions Ignored

The Minister of Health, said the speaker, had chosen either to ignore or not to accept those conclusions. His action in invoking Section 46 of the Patents Act might do immense damage to the British pharmaceutical industry, both at home and overseas. He arbitrarily removed the incentive for research by offering to purchase drugs from foreign countries. They were drugs to which the foreign vendor had made no contribution in research, clinical development, or the development of a manufacturing process. The only result that can have in the long run was reduction in research effort and less new drugs for home and overseas markets. The Minister had stated that he was willing to pay a royalty to the true owner of the patent. "Under those conditions I know of no factory or research department that can be run on

royalties. This is borne out by one of the Government's own agencies, the National Research Development Corporation, acting under the general direction of the Board of Trade. The N.R.D.C. statement of accounts for the year ended June 1961 showed an accumulated deficit over the past twelve years of £3·86 millions. The Corporation's main source of income was from royalties and options, which amounted to £259,000, of which £188,000 represented recurring royalties. In other words, even without the heavy overheads of research and plant, the Corporation's royalty income had left it in the red. The Corporation, quoting its previous report, had pointed out that it might not be possible to recover enough profit from successful ventures to cover both accumulated interest on loans and losses on unsuccessful products, and had added "Nothing that has transpired during the year under review suggests that our views in this matter require to be modified."

Industry's Contribution

The speaker felt that certain opinions of recognised authorities concerning the contributions of the pharmaceutical industry were worth quoting. From the United Kingdom, the Hinchliffe Committee's report in 1959 had stated that, following Waksman's discovery of streptomycin (on a grant from a drug company), "all subsequent antibiotics had been discovered by scientists working in laboratories of pharmaceutical firms, almost all in the U.S.A. . . ." Their production and discovery had cost enormous sums of money. Since then there had been others, particularly the development of new penicillins and griseofulvin.

In Canada Dean F. Norman Hughes, in a report before the Ontario Hearings in 1961, had stated: "The pharmaceutical industry . . . has played an increasingly important rôle in the search for new and even better drugs," and in the U.S.A. Dr. James Watt (director, National Heart Institute), in a special report before a U.S. Senate committee, had said "The major studies in drug discoveries of the past few years . . . have been made within commercial pharmaceutical houses."

During the past thirty years new drugs had played an important part in the conquest of disease, in many cases constituting the most important factor. Industry's rôle was the development of mass production.

The sum effect of its contributions had been a reduction in mortality due to many diseases to "quite an unbelievable extent." Since 1930 gastro-intestinal infections had shown a reduction of over 80 per cent. in the death rate, and pulmonary infections nearly 70 per cent. Tuberculosis, meningococcal infections, mastoiditis, syphilis and scarlet fever had all shown similar or even greater declines. The annual saving resulting from the usage of tuberculosis drugs was estimated at £55 millions per

annum, a sum almost identical with the total sales of manufacturers to the N.H.S. It had been calculated that about 6 million people in the Western world, now living, would have been dead had it not been for the advances in medical therapeutics. "It is significant that 70 per cent. of today's prescriptions could not have been written in 1935, and even 45 per cent. of today's prescriptions could not have been filled as recently as five years ago, because the drugs did not exist."

Dr. Yule Bogue ended by quoting paragraph 121 of the Hinchliffe report on the Cost of Prescribing:—

We are concerned to note the totally inadequate publicity given to the remarkable saving of life, improvement in health, increase in efficiency and saving on expensive institutional treatment, which all stem from, among other things, the use of new drugs. We urge the Minister of Health to consider ways and means of publicising these facts in a telling manner."

Discussion

Thanking Dr. Yule Bogue for his address, PROFESSOR G. BROWNLEE (chairman) commented that "many of us who serve on official committees are plagued by . . . the multiplicity of variations on a [drug] theme." It often seemed questionable whether they were strictly economic or therapeutically necessary.

MR. A. R. G. CHAMINGS believed the case for the industry had never before been so admirably presented. He felt that in the past the Health Minister had confused brand names with generic names for drugs. He should address himself to compounding and presentation when purchasing drugs from abroad. Mr. Chamings queried whether the medical practitioner was competent to decide whether a drug was the most satisfactory one to prescribe. DR. YULE BOGUE said he preferred to say "medical profession." If the profession as a whole supported evidence, that went a long way to assure the general practitioner. He agreed that the Minister had been guilty of confusion of names, and forecast a reduction in research expenditure and rate of development of new therapeutic aids if foreign drugs were imported at a "dump" rate.

DR. F. HARTLEY drew attention to the advice given by the Minister of Health to Executive Councils that drugs outside the current British Pharmacopoeia, British Pharmaceutical Codex and British National Formulary "need not normally be prescribed." The effect of invoking Section 46 of the Patents Act was, by comparison, "a flea-bite" in its threat. How was it possible to fix future research expenditure, whether individually or nationally, while future earnings were under threat? He asked Dr. Bogue how his company determined the results of their research. DR. BOGUE explained how the annual research plan expenditure was determined. It was found that the greatest development in sales volume came from new drugs. The annual budget meeting of his company lasted about two days. Three or four months before research expenditure was authorised, memoranda were prepared

giving details of the amounts already sanctioned on a project, the amount requested for the coming year, and the sales turnover, if any, in the field. Competition, the patent position, and the existing drugs were then studied, together with the importance and extent of the problem—"to put it bluntly, the commercial potential of success." Meanwhile the research department considered the "technical feasibility" of the project—whether it fell within a field in which the company was expert or in which it felt that fundamental work should be done. All that information, culled and collated by the research department, was then studied by development, commercial and other experts. Topics on which the company had not done any work were also included. "Usually we invest in about twenty [such topics] a year." The final choice was made by the management, which would approve a research plan expenditure representing about 15 or 20 per cent. of sales.

PROFESSOR C. A. KEELE said that the Hinchliffe Committee (of which he was a former member) had accepted as reasonable that the cost of pharmaceutical services should be about 10 per cent. of the total cost of the National Health Service. That criterion had held for the past nine years. Doctors wanted an independent assessment of new drugs at the earliest opportunity. DR. YULE BOGUE, in his reply, quoted the Hinchliffe report on the subject of clinical trials: "Some authoritative interpretation of the results of all clinical trials is highly desirable." He felt that present-day development trials represented the independent opinions of a group of people [clinicians] whose views could not be interfered with. Of the institution of an independent central authority, he thought the lapse of time before results could be produced would be "almost geological" because of the immense amount of work the authority would have to undertake. He believed, however, that smaller manufacturers should have an equal opportunity with bigger ones of developing trials, and was in favour of a clearing-house of information to facilitate the location of overseas experts.

Doctors' Rights Defended

DR. G. E. PETTY assured the meeting that any curtailment [by the Health Minister] of the right to prescribe would be most vigorously opposed by the medical profession and its associates. He believed that the general practitioner's surgery was the place in which "real clinical trials" were obtained.

MR. E. V. GILL, speaking as "a complete innocent in these matters," asked how the pharmaceutical manufacturer calculated the price of a drug. Were cases spread over the whole range of drugs the company marketed? DR. YULE BOGUE explained that drugs on which no further work was being done carried no overhead research charges. A drug that was still subject to development would bear a proportion of cost "related only to the effort that goes into solving that particular problem."

MR. G. A. McCORMICK asked for more detailed information on relative expenditure on the various sides of the

research section. DR. BOGUE said it was noticeable that firms with the greatest growth employed the largest number of biologists. In the ten biggest U.S.A. companies, chemists and biologists accounted for about 34 and 30 per cent. respectively of the total research effort. A biologist was at least three times more expensive to operate than a chemist. His own company had invested £300,000 in a unit to breed pathogen-free animals in the belief that they would save much technical effort. "Within three years we proved our point." About twenty-eight to thirty "clean" animals were now used where 100 had previously been employed.

DR. D. JACK thought that the Food and Drug Administration in America had brought about better standards of drug research and evaluation, and wondered whether such control would be desirable in Britain. DR. BOGUE felt that much American legislation had been necessitated by extravagant claims. The danger of legislation designed to say whether a drug was effective or not was real, but he believed the only way a drug could gain acceptance was by the primary approval of the medical profession. For development-trial information to be collated by some body would be a fine thing, but he could not suggest how it could be achieved.

WORLD TRADE

Pharmaceutical Expansion in Peru.—During the past fifteen months about eighteen pharmaceutical plants have been erected in Peru by local and foreign investors. The expansion results principally from the implementation of the new industrial promotion law which permits duty-free importation of equipment and machinery for use in Peruvian assembly plants.

Anglo-Hungarian Trade Talks.—Discussions in London between representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom and Hungary under the terms of the three-year Trade Arrangement signed on January 19, 1960, have resulted in the drawing up of lists of goods covering trade between the two countries during the twelve months ending January 26, 1963. The list for United Kingdom imports from Hungary includes chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

United States Stock-pile Financing.—President Kennedy in his Budget message to the United States Congress recently, referred to American stock-pile financing. He requested the authority of Congress to set aside \$38 millions in the fiscal year 1963 for the operation of U.S. stock-piles, both strategic and supplemental. On the other hand the General Services Administration plans to dispose of (among other items) castor, coconut and palm oils, declared excess to U.S. requirements.—On tariff proposals, President Kennedy in his State of the Union message on January 11 that he would soon submit a new five-year trade expansion Bill. It would permit the gradual elimination of tariffs in the United States and in the European Common Market on those items in which together they supply 80 per cent. of the world's trade. A fuller exposition of the Bill was not given.

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TABLETS

THE ACID ADSORBENT WITH STRONG MEDICAL APPROVAL

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TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JANUARY 23: The slight improvement in activity in CRUDE DRUGS noted in last week's report was hardly maintained during the intervening period. Only in IPECACUANHA was there any marked interest shown.

The spot market was virtually bare of the root while in the forward position Colombian was the only variety being offered. The scarcity of SENNA was unrelieved during the week. Total shipments of Tinnevelly pods and leaves from the port of Tuticorin during December 1961 were as follows:-

	U.K.	EUROPE	U.S.
SENNA	Tons	Tons	Tons
LEAVES	7	173	—
PODS	4	54	—

The new crop BUCHU was said to be late this season and origin has not so far given any indication of price. Kobé AGAR was being offered for shipment at around 12s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Chinese MENTHOL dropped sixpence per lb. in all positions, but Brazilian was held at recent levels.

There were several important price movements among ESSENTIAL OILS. PALMAROSA jumped to 55s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. (from 45s.). There was a wide price range in Bourbon GERANIUM, varying between 90s. to 120s. per lb. against 85s. to 95s. LEMONGRASS was one shilling per lb. dearer on the spot at 24s. Lower per lb. were SANDALWOOD at 155s. (down 5s.), Penang PATCHOULI at 29s. (down 4s.), and PETITGRAIN at 18s. (down sixpence).

Among PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS imports of ASCORBIC ACID were believed to have again been responsible for another reduction in domestic prices, the one-kilo rate being reduced during the week by 3s. 3d. per kilo. TARTARIC ACID was reduced by between 6s. and 9s. per cwt. according to the quantity ordered. Lower schedules for CAFFEINE were circulated by one company.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

AMIDOPYRIN. — Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5-cwt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

AMYLOBARBITONE. — B.P.C. is 82s. 6d. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots and SODIUM, B.P.C., 92s. 6d. per kilo.

ARECOLINE.—Alkaloid, 51s. per oz.

ASCORBIC ACID.—One-kilo lots 48s.; 10 kilos, 45s. per kilo.

BARBITONE. — Less than 25-kilo lots, 53s. 6d. per kilo. SODIUM derivative, 56s. 9d. per kilo.

BUTOBARBITONE. — B.P.C., 87s. 6d. per kilo in less than 25-kilo lots.

CAFFEINE. — ANHYDROUS and MONOHYDRATE 32s. per kilo for under 50-kilo lots and 30s. 10d. for over 50 kilos. CITRATE, 24s. 1d. and 23s. 1d. for equivalent lots.

COCAINE. — 16-oz. lots. HYDROCHLORIDE, 91s. 6d. per oz.; ALKALOID, 101s. per oz. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

CYCLOBARBITONE. — Less than 25 kilos: B.P.C., 73s. per kilo. CALCIUM, 85s. per kilo.

HEXOBARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots or over, 115s. per kilo.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C., from 3s. 2d. to 4s. per litre, as to quantity; Scheels from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 9d.

LACTOSE. — B.P. in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks, £129 10s. per ton, delivered in the United Kingdom.

LEAD ACETATE.—B.P. crystals, 225s. per cwt.

METHYL PHENOBARBITONE.—B.P.C., 95s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

NARCOTINE.—ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 3s. 9d. per oz. (132s. kilo) for under 35-oz. lots.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. grade, £175 10s. per ton (£179 10s. per ton in single drum lots).

OPIATES.—Home trade prices (per oz.) subject to D.D.A. Regulations:—

	15 oz. and over		Under 35 oz.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CODEINE			
PHOSPHATE ..	41 0	42 0	
HYDROCHLORIDE ..	47 3	48 3	
SULPHATE ..	47 3	48 3	
ALKALOID ..	54 0	55 0	
MORPHINE			
ACETATE ..	50 0	51 0	
HYDROCHLORIDE ..	50 0	51 0	
SULPHATE ..	50 0	51 0	
TARTRATE ..	60 0	61 0	
ALKALOID ..	61 3	62 3	
ETHYL MORPHINE			
HYDROCHLORIDE ..	54 0	55 0	
ALKALOID ..	63 3	64 3	
DIAMORPHINE			
ALKALOID ..	54 9	55 9	
HYDROCHLORIDE ..	59 9	60 9	

OXALIC ACID.—Manufacturers' rates for 1-ton lots £128 10s. per ton.

PENTOBARBITONE. — Under 25-kilo lots, 115s. per kilo; SODIUM, 120s.

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Subject to D.D.A. Regulations, 229s. 2d. per 250 gm.

PHENOBARBITONE. — Spot rate 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo; 5-kilo, 50s. 6d. 500-gm., 54s. 6d. SODIUM SALT, 55s. 6d. per kilo for 5-kilo lots.

PHENYTOIN SODIUM.—More than 25-kilo lots are about 43s. per kilo.

PICROTOXIN.—Per oz. 45s. 6d. (4-oz.).

PILOCARPINE.—In 1-kilo lots prices are: HYDROCHLORIDE, 1,375s. per kilo; NITRATE, 1,128s.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — Lump, B.P.C., 2s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM ACETATE. — (Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE. — In 5-cwt. lots, 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE. — One-cwt. kegs, 2s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE. — One-cwt. cases, 2s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P. sticks are from 6s. 8d. per lb. and pellets, 4s. 6d.; technical flake, 1s. 10d.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE. — 1 kilo is 47s. 1d. and 50 kilos, 44s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE. — One-cwt. kegs, 170s.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. — Pharmacopœial quality, 100s. per cwt. (crystals or powder) in 1-cwt. lots.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Scarce, B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical 214s. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, 203s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE. — One-cwt. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Various wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE. — B.P. 1949, one-cwt. lots, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE. — One-cwt., 5s. 6d. per lb.

PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—100-kilo lots, 45s. per kilo.

QUINALBARBITONE.—Under 25-kilos, 130s. per kilo.

RESORCINOL.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 4d. per lb.

SODIUM ACETATE. — B.P.C., one cwt., 2s. 1d. per lb.

SODIUM ACID PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C., one-cwt. kegs, 2s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE.—One-ton lots, 2s. 7½d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 9½d.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P., 1-cwt. bags, £18 per ton for 8-ton lots.

SODIUM BROMATE. — One-cwt., 9s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM CARBONATE.—B.P.C. exsiccated, 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt., 65s. per cwt.

SODIUM CHLORIDE. — B.P., 37s. 4d. per cwt. in sacks.

SODIUM FLUORIDE. — B.P.C. 1934, one-cwt. kegs, 3s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE. — FLAKE, one-ton lots, £48 5s. per ton in 1-cwt. drums.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE. — Granular, 1-cwt. lots, ninepence per lb.

SODIUM NITRITE.—B.P.C. One-cwt. kegs, 2s. 7d. per lb.

SODIUM PERBORATE. — (Per ton) £145 15s. in 1-cwt. kegs; £138 5s. in 1-cwt. bags for B.P.C. (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen). PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE testing 15 per cent. available oxygen is £309 15s.; TETRAHYDRATE, from £131 15s. to £139 5s. per ton as to packing.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE. — (Per cwt.) 170s. 9d. (bags 7s. 6d. lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM SALICYLATE. — One-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 9d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 10d.; 1-cwt., 4s.

SODIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. from £15 to £22 10s. per ton as to crystal. B.P. exsiccated, about £56 per ton.

SODIUM SULPHIDE.—In 1-ton lots: Solid, £38 2s. 6d.; broken, £39 2s. 6d.; flake, £40 12s. 6d.; crystals, £29 10s.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE. — Photographic crystals in paper-lined bags, £38 per ton.

STRYCHNINE. — 100-oz. lots: ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 10s. 6d. per oz.; SULPHATE, 9s. 6d.

SULPHACETAMIDE. — SODIUM derivative, about 40s. per kilo in 100-kilo lots.

SULPHAGUANIDINE. — 100-kilo lots, about 19s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHANILAMIDE. — One-cwt. lots, 6s. per lb.

SULPHAPYRIDINE. — Five-kilo lots, 120s. per kilo.

SULPHATHIAZOLE. — 100-kilos, 32s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 33s.

SULPHOCARBOLATES.—SODIUM PHENOSULPHONATE, B.P.C., 1949 (powder), 5s. 6d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots and ZINC, B.P.C., 1949 is 5s. 6d.

SULPHUR.—SUBLIMED FLOWERS, B.P., £50 ton; COMMERCIAL, £45; POWDER, £19 to £24; PRECIPITATED, B.P., £110; ROLL, £24 10s. All ex store.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Ninepence to 1s. 2½d. per lb. in Winchesters.

TARTARIC ACID.—(In kegs): 1-ton lots, 283s. per cwt.; 10-19 cwt., 286s.; 5-9 cwt., 289s.; 1-4 cwt., 292s. Bags 8s. cwt. less. Crystals 7s. per cwt. more than powder and granular.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE.—Spot: Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 6d. per lb.

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 14s. 4½d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 12s. 9d., c.i.f.

ANISE.—Chinese STAR, 175s. per cwt., spot, duty paid; shipment, 155s., c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.: CANADA: Spot, 23s. COPAIBA: Spot and shipment nominal. PERU: Spot, 8s. 6d., duty paid. TOLU: B.P., from 12s. to 17s. 6d. as to analysis.

BUCHU.—Spot 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 1½d., c.i.f.

CALAMUS.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. powder, 3s. 10½d. per lb. in bond.

CAPSICUMS.—Chinese, on stalk, 150s. per cwt., duty paid; Ethiopian, 150s.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppo greens, 9s. per lb., spot; shipment, 8s., c.i.f.

CHILLIES.—Nigerian, 200s. per cwt. Mombasa, 320s.

CINNAMON QUILLS.—Shipment (c.i.f., per lb.) 4 O's, 5s. 1½d.; 3 O's, 4s. 7½d.; O, 4s. 4d.; quillings, 3s. 4d.; featherings, 1s. 7d.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar spot, 2s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—Black-brilliant, 7s. per lb., spot; Peruvian silver-grey, 4s. 6d.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 2s. per lb., spot; 1s. 8d., c.i.f.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 2s. per lb.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea* for shipment, old crop, 11d.: new crop, 2s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

ELEMI.—Spot, 1s. 9½d. per lb. Shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Portuguese, 8s. per lb., c.i.f., for prompt shipment; spot, 8s. 6d.

FRANGULA.—Spot, 87s. 6d. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Spot, French, 150s. per cwt.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.) African, spot, 260s.; shipment, 220s., c.i.f., nominal; Jamaican No. 3, spot, 330s. Cochin, spot, 152s. 6d.; new crop for shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 140s. per cwt., spot; February–March shipment, 129s., c.i.f.

HENNA.—Indian, spot, 95s. per cwt.; shipment, 63s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Colombian for shipment, 57s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.; other sources not offering. Spot bare.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Italian, 100s. per cwt.; German, 120s.

KARAYA.—No. 1 gum, spot 300s. per cwt.; No. 2, 235s.

KOLA NUTS.—African, 6d. spot and 4½d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 140s. to 155s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 2s. 3d. per lb.

LINSEED.—Whole, 70s. to 75s. per cwt.; crushed, 105s.

LIQUORICE.—Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 60s.; Sicilian 1-kilo bundles, 1s. 6d. per lb. Block juice: Anatolian from 190s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 392s. to 470s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB.—American spot, 6s. 9d. per lb.

MACE.—Whole pale blade, 22s. per lb., spot.

MENTHOL.—Chinese: spot, 56s. 6d. per lb. duty paid; afloat, 52s. 6d., c.i.f.; shipment, 52s., c.i.f. Brazilian, 38s. in bond; 35s. 9d., c.i.f. Formosan, 40s., in bond; January–February shipment, 39s. 6d., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—About £59 per flask of 76-lb.

NUTMEGS.—West Indian 80's, 9s. 6d. per lb., spot; sound unassorted, 6s. 9d.; defectives, 4s. 6d.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 80s. per cwt. on the spot.

ORANGE PEEL.—Spot: Sweet ribbon 1s. 10d. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 11d.; Spanish, 1s.; bitter ribbon, 1s. 3d.

ORRIS ROOT.—Florentine, 335s. per cwt.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot 3s. 5d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 4d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s. 10½d.; shipment, 2s. 10d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 375s. per cwt. spot; shipment, new crop quoted at 285s., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—Dutch whole leaves, 3s. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot, 588s. per cwt.; shipment, 540s., f.o.b.

PODOPHYLIUM.—*Emodi*, no offers. *Peltatum*, 435s. per cwt.

PYRETHRUM.—Extract, minimum 25 per cent. w/w pyrethrins, 74s. 6d. per lb. for small lots.

QUILLAIA.—Spot cleared. January–April shipment, 160s. per cwt., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Chinese small rounds from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. on the spot.

SAFFRON.—Mancha selecta, 170s. per lb. spot; shipment scarce at 180s., c.i.f.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red spot, 2s. 6d. per lb.; prompt shipment, 2s., c.i.f.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—Egyptian, 280s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 157s. 6d., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 310s., spot; shipment, old-crop, 260s., c.i.f.; new crop, June–July shipment, 180s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Spot, Moroccan, 130s. to 140s., duty paid, according to quality. Indian bold, 92s. 6d.; shipment, Moroccan 102s., and Indian bold 78s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Iranian, 140s., duty paid; Indian, 160s.; shipment, Iranian, 117s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 97s. 6d., spot; shipment, new crop, 77s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Indian, 110s., spot; shipment, 90s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan sold at 95s., duty paid; shipment, 82s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 62s. 6d. to 80s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot, 16s. per lb.

SENNA.—(Per lb.). *Tinnevelly* LEAVES, new crop, spot: Prime No. 1, 2s. 4d.; prime No. 2, 1s. 5d.; No. 3, f.a.q., cleared. PODS: hand-picked, No. 1, 2s. 6d.; No. 2, 1s. 9d.; manufacturing cleared. *Alexandria* pods: Manufacturing, 1s. 6d.; hand-picked, only lower grades offering between 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

SHELLAC.—F.O.T.N., 202s. 6d. per cwt.; No. 1, 215s.; F.O., 235s. to 285s., spot.

SLIPPERY ELM.—Bark from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. as to quality.

SQUILL.—White 75s. per cwt. spot, as to quality.

STRAMONIUM.—Indian LEAVES 60s. per cwt. spot. Dutch 0·5 per cent. alkaloid, 93s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para spot, 6s. per lb.; shipment, 5s., c.i.f. Angostura, 10s. 6d.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1 ribbon, £135 to £137 10s. per cwt. No. 2, £127 10s. to £130.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, spot, 120s. per cwt.; new crop for April–May shipment, 108s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Spot: Belgian, whole for prompt shipment, 145s. per cwt., c.i.f.; Indian, 150s. to 180s., spot. Dutch, 172s. 6d., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.). BEES.—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 430s.; shipment, 420s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, 390s. in bond, nominal; shipment, 375s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 420s., nominal, duty paid; shipment, 375s., c.i.f.

CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 420s.; shipment, 375s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 660s.; shipment, 610s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—New crop, 2s. 11d. per lb., spot.

Essential and Expressed Oils

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

BAY.—West Indian short on the spot, prices nominal.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, from 72s. 6d. per lb.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified 8s. per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Chinese, 1s. 9d. per lb. in bond; 1s. 6d., c.i.f.

CANANGA.—Spot, 33s. per lb.

CASSIA.—Short with prices nominal.

CEDARWOOD.—American rectified 9s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

CELERY SEED.—Firm at about 120s. per lb.

CHAMOMILE.—Smalls 640s. per lb.

CINNAMON.—From quillings, best English-distilled is 650s. per lb.; other B.P. oils from 85s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, forward shipment, 11s. 4½d.; Seychelles, 7s., spot.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 6s. 3d.; shipment, 6s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, spot, 8s. 9d. in bond; shipment, 8s. 3d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 8s. 3d., c.i.f.; no spot.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf, spot, 7s. 9d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 6s. 9d., c.i.f. RECTIFIED 87–88 per cent., 12s. Distilled bud-oil, English, B.P., 27s. for 1-cwt. lots.

CORIANDER.—B.P. oil, 52s. 6d. per lb. spot.

CUBEB.—Small spot supplies of imported are 65s. per lb.; English, 90s.

EUCALYPTUS.—Spanish, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. on spot. Chinese, 3s. 3d., all duty paid.

GINGER.—Imported: Jamaican, 130s. per lb.; Chinese, 72s. 6d., duty paid. English, 135s.

JUNIPER.—B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 10s. per lb. on the spot. English-distilled, 150s. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s.

LEMON.—Californian cold-pressed from 26s. per lb., spot; Sicilian cold-pressed about 25s. Terpeneless, 400s.

NUTMEG.—Imported B.P. oil is from 46s. to 90s. per lb. as to source. English distilled, 140s.

PATCHOULI.—Penang is 29s., duty paid and 24s., c.i.f., per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—*Arvensis*: Chinese spot, 27s.; shipment, 25s., c.i.f. Brazilian spot, 14s. 6d.; shipment, February–March, 13s. 6d., c.i.f. *Piperita*: Italian, 48s. per lb., spot nominal; shipment new crop, upwards of 60s for best oil asked. American from 28s. to 30s. per lb. as to make.

PIMENTO.—English-distilled berry from 135s. per lb.; imported, 32s. 6d. Rectified leaf, 16s. per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—Spot, 155s. per lb.; forward, East Indian, 152s. 6d., c.i.f.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JANUARY 23: The price of AMMONIUM ACETATE was reduced by three cents a lb. to 38 cents while LEAD ACETATE was reduced to make the technical crystals 25½ cents a lb. (down 1½ cents). It was reported that some small lots of BISMUTH SUBNITRATE have been arriving from Spain and Jugo-Slavia. An easy price tone was said to exist in MENTHOL. Owing to limited offerings, COPAIBA BALSA prices have been advanced by five cents to 85 cents per lb. Japanese AGAR, No. 1 Kobé grade, declined by 10 cents to \$2.50 a lb. because of competition from fresh receipts of Spanish material. Higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were CLOVE LEAF at \$1.25, up five cents; CEDARWOOD, \$1.25, up five cents and LEMON-GRASS, \$3.25, up 15 cents.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

DISPLAY MATERIAL

BOWATER-SCOTT CORPORATION, LTD., Bowater House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1: Scotties. Display container, crowners, showcard, counter card and window sticker.

MORPHY-RICHARDS (CRAY), LTD., 50 Conduit Street, London, W.1: Display stands, captioned "Luxurious warmth always," for electric-under-blankets.

PRESS ADVERTISING

BOWATER-SCOTT CORPORATION, LTD., Bowater House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1: Scotties, In women's magazines.

BRISTOL-MYERS CO., LTD., South Ruislip, Middlesex: Junior Jell. In *Sunday Pictorial*, *News of the World*, *Woman's Mirror*, *Woman's Realm*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Nursery World*, *Family Doctor*, *Mother, Mother & Child*, *Parents, Reader's Digest*.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO., LTD., North Lane, Aldershot, Hants: Rosedale dry shampoo. In *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Sketch*, *Woman's Mirror*.

COUNTY LABORATORIES, LTD., Beecham House West, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex: Brylcreem. In *Daily Express*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Herald*, *News of the World*, *Tit Bits*, *Weekend*.

EASIPOWER APPLIANCES, LTD., 30 High Street, Southampton: Dreamland electric blankets. In *Daily Express*, thirty provincial newspapers.

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1: Vironita iron tonic wines (Gold Seal and Red Seal). In *The Times*.

FRYER & CO. (NELSON), LTD., Victory Factories, Nelson, Lancs: Victory V lozenges. In *Daily Express*, *Daily Herald*, *T.V. Times*, *News of the World*, *People*, *Glasgow Sunday Post*.

G. R. LANE CHARABS, LTD., Horton Road, Gloucester: Gonne rheumatic balm. In *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Herald*, *Daily Mail*.

MEAD JOHNSON, LTD., Morris House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1: Metercal. In *The Observer*, *The Sunday Times*, *Reader's Digest*, women's magazines.

NICHOLAS PRODUCTS, LTD., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks: Aspro. In *Daily Express*, *Daily Mirror*, *News of the World*, *People*, *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *National Spastics Society News*. PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER, St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey: Coldrex. In daily and Sunday newspapers.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in the columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week.

February 4-10

	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann
Andrews liver salt	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Askit powders	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	7	—
Atrixo	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brylcreem	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cofrex	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Coldrex	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
Cuticura	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Deep Heat	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	2	3
Dekrasil	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	—	—
Delrosa	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—
Farley's infant foods	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Gon tablets	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Horlicks	3	1	—	1	2	—	4	—	1
Loxene hair cream	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	—
shampoo	1	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	2
Panets	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Penetrol inhalant	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pepsodent tooth-paste	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	—
Potter's catarrh pastilles	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pretty Quick	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	2
Rinstead pastilles	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	—
Rosedale dry shampoo	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotties	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Silvikrin shampoo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SqEzy	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Two Step shampoo	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Virol	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
Yosene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, January 29

DURHAM SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, University science laboratories, Durham, at 5 p.m. Professor C. H. Hassall on "An Aspect of the Chemistry of Natural Products."

Tuesday, January 30

EDINBURGH AND SOUTH-EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.35 p.m. Mr. S. Nazarali on "America—As Portrayed by my Camera."

HERTFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Mayflower Place, Hertfordshire, Herts, at 8 p.m. Mr. F. W. Adams (registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society) on "The Ghost of Jenkins."

INDUSTRIAL WATER AND EFFLUENTS GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. P. N. J. Chipperfield on "Some Thoughts on Discharge of Effluents to Tidal Waters."

MANCHESTER BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Literary and Philosophical Society's rooms, 36 George Street, Manchester, 1, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. G. F. Somers, Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., on "Drugs Affecting the Central Nervous System."

Wednesday, January 31

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Pavilion ballroom, at 8 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Victoria hotel, New Brighton, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

BRADFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, at 3 p.m. Conducted tour of pharmacy department, Bradford Institute of Technology.

Thursday, February 1

BRISTOL SECTION, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, University chemical department, Woodland Road, Bristol, 8, at 6.30 p.m. Dr. F. Roffey on "The Organisation of Research and Development."

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, large chemistry lecture theatre, Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, at 7.30 p.m. Tilden Lecture: Dr. J. Chatt on "Hydrido and Related Organocomplexes of Transition Metals."

CHESTER BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Town Hall, Chester, at 8 p.m. Extension course on "The Development and Use of Modern Drugs." Professor A. Wilson on "Anti-depressant and Stimulant Drugs."

EAST CUMBERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ridley (Wholesale Chemists), Ltd., Burgh Road, Carlisle, at 7.30 p.m. Address by speaker from Newcastle Joint Pricing Committee.

FINE CHEMICALS GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Conversazione.

HUDDERSFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Pack Horse hotel, Kirkgate, at 7.45 p.m. Branch business meeting.

HULL SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, University chemistry department, Hull, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. J. H. Beynon on "Recent Advances in the Mass-spectrometry of Organic Compounds."

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, the University Medical School, Coupland Street, Manchester, at 8 p.m. Refresher course on "The Pharmacology of Modern Drugs." Dr. G. Taylor on "Antibiotics."

NORTH WALES SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, chemistry department, University College, Bangor, at 5.45 p.m. Dr. F. Sanger on "The Chemistry of Proteins."

PAPER AND TEXTILE CHEMICALS GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, large lecture hall, Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, 36 George Street, Manchester, at 6.30 p.m. Dr. E. N. Abrahart on "Some Recent Developments in Dyestuffs Chemistry."

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, AND SOUTH-EAST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Yorkshire Grey hotel, Eltham Green, London, S.E.9, at 6.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

Friday, February 2

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND SECTION, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, College of Advanced Technology, Gosta Green, Birmingham, at 6.30 p.m. Messrs. A. C. Carle and W. M. Stewart on "Synthetic Alcohol Production."

CAMBRIDGE SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, University chemical laboratory, Lensfield Road, Cambridge, at 8.30 p.m. Professor F. Bergel on "A Few Chemical Problems Connected with Cancer Chemotherapy."

CARDIFF SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, University chemistry department, Cathays Park, Cardiff, at 5 p.m. Dr. F. Sanger on "Chemistry of Proteins."

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Café Royal, Regent Street, London, W.1, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner.

EXETER SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Washington Singer Laboratories, Prince of Wales Road, Exeter, at 5.15 p.m. Professor M. Stacey on "Some Recent Advances in the Chemistry of Aromatic Fluorine Compounds."

GLASGOW SECTION and SURFACE ACTIVITY GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow, at 7.15 p.m. Dr. C. H. Giles on "Adsorption in Everyday Life."

HULL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Royal Station hotel, Hull, at 8 p.m. Film entitled "Oral Contraception" (G. D. Searle & Co., Ltd.).

MERSEYSIDE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, 2 Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool, 1, at 7.30 p.m. Mrs. M. Gwynn Rhys on "A Tour Through Greece."

SOUTHBEND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Grand Pier hotel, Southend, at 7.45 p.m. Debate on the future of pharmacy.

WILLS

MR. W. E. H. BARNES, M.P.S., The Pharmacy, Silver Street, Bardney, Lincs, left £7,923 (£7,826 net).

MR. F. H. BRACKENBURY, M.P.S., Galen House, Church Lane, Bardney, Lincs, left £25,366 (25,180 net).

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

January 10

- Chloramphenicol ester.* Lepetit, S.p.A. 890,313.
Bishydrazinium salts, their production and pharmaceutical compositions containing them. W. R. Grace & Co. 890,471.
Steroid compounds, and processes for their preparation. Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie. 890,472-473.
Steroids and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 890,315, 890,474.
Androstanol and androstenol derivatives. G. D. Scarle & Co. 890,396.
Production of tetracyclines. American Cyanamid Co. 890,148.
Antibacterial agents. Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd. 890,201.
Process for the production of sucrose esters. Howards of Ilford, Ltd. 890,206.
Pyrimidines. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 890,076.
Extraction of a polysaccharide substance from crude fucoidin. CIBA, Ltd. 890,207.

From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

January 17

- Quaternised pyridine addoximes.* National Research Development Corporation. 890,783.
Azetidine derivatives. Sandoz, Ltd. 890,725.
Compositions for combating retinitis pigmentosa. A. B. Chatzinoft, W. C. Mende, N. Millman and Orosznik. 890,638.
Quinidine galacturonates. Mundipharma, A.G. 890,798.
Esters of testosterone and 19-nortestosterone and method for the production thereof. Leo, A.B. 890,749.
Tetracycline derivatives. Société d'Etudes de Recherches et d'Applications Scientifiques et Médicales. 891,004.
Phthalimide derivatives and process for their manufacture. Farbwerte Hoechst, A.G. 890,917.
4-methyl androstane derivatives. The British Drug Houses, Ltd. 890,759.
Antigenic material from brucella and method of preparing same. V. R. Berliner and H. O. Singer. 890,618.
Process for the production of therapeutically active carbonic acid esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 890,537.
Therapeutically active product. Fo-We Forschungs-und verwertungs-Anstalt. 890,622.
Pyridine compounds and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 890,602.
Acid hydrazides and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffmann La Roche & Co., A.G. 890,552.
Diphenyl-amines. Westminster Bank, Ltd. 890,732.
3-alkylmercapto-phenthiazine derivatives and their preparation. Sandoz, Ltd. 890,912.
Alkaloid. Oletta, S.A. 890,614.
Zirconyl trichloro aluminate. Chattanooga Medicine Co. 890,579.
Wet process for phosphoric acid manufacture. Struthers Wells Corporation. 890,811.
Carbamic esters. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 891,009.
Zirconyl chloro-aluminates. Chattanooga Medicine Co. 890,578.
Organophosphorus compounds and the manufacture of carotenoid compounds therefrom. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 890,758.
Production of alcohols and amines. Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik. 891,067.
Preparation of fluorocarbons. Dow Chemical Co. 890,605.
Process for the production of hydrazine derivatives. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 890,554.
Pregnadiene compounds. Syntex, S.A. 890,834.
Cyclopentanophenanthrene derivatives and processes for the production thereof. Syntex, S.A. 890,835, 890,989-90.
Synthesis of steroids. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. 890,907.
3-Keto-4-pregnenes and method of preparation. American Cyanamid Co. 890,565.
Pregnadienes and pregnatrienes. American Cyanamid Co. 890,577.
 British patent specifications are obtainable (price 5s. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED
BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," January 10

- For disinfectants (5)*
 Device with word NERISOL, B820,908, by British Extracting Co. (Sales), Ltd., Birkenhead, Ches.
For infants' and invalids' foods; dietetic foods; preparations of vitamins, medicated mineral waters, pharmaceutical tonic preparations and pharmaceutical preparations for use as nutritional additives to foodstuffs (5)
 BRIM, 821,485, by General Foods Corporation, White Plains, New York, U.S.A.
For insecticides (5)
 UDISCOL, 822,874, by Cubitt & Gotts, Ltd., Ipswich, Suffolk.
For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use, sanitary substances, medical and surgical plasters, material prepared for bandaging, disinfectants and antiseptics (5)
 IDOMIREN, 824,379, EGAMIREN, 825,978, by J. R. Geigy, S.A., Basle, 16, Switzerland.
For all goods (5)
 DIMROX, 825,514, by Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics. NUVIDET, 826,497, by Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks. DEMOCENE, 826,508, by S. G. Duncan (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd., Aberdeen. VALIUM, 826,700, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
For materials for use in making artificial teeth (5)
 TRITONA, 825,863, by S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co. (G.B.), Ltd., London, W.1.
For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)
 LATOMOR, 826,513, by Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, 11.
For wireless, photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments (9)
 CARAVELLE, 822,258, by S. D. Rand, Ltd., London, W.1.
For photographic apparatus and instruments (9)
 BOOTS, 824,349, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.
For paper towels (16)
 KOWTOWL, 826,349, by Bowater-Scott Corporation, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

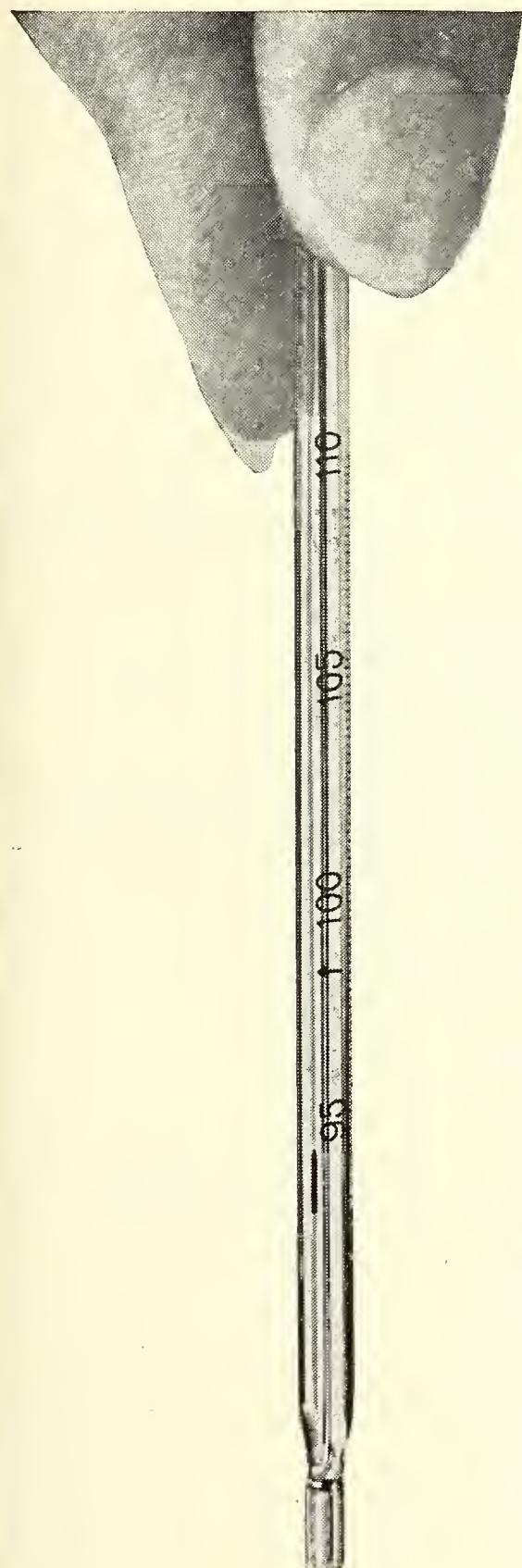
 From the "Trade Marks Journal," January 17
For photographic chemical preparations for determining the presence of sulphur compounds (1)
 THIODET, 822,964, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.
For dentifrices containing fluorine (3)
 FLUOCAR, 808,410, by Laboratoires Goupil, S.A., Cachan, Seine, France.
For cosmetic preparations, non-medicated toilet preparations and perfumes, but not including soap (3)
 HONEY BABE, 810,595, by Miners Make Up, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.
For all goods (3)
 PROTINATOR, 811,697, by Clairol, Inc., New York, U.S.A. PASSIONELLE, 814,342, by Antoine Beauty Preparations, Ltd., London, W.1.
For perfumes, toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hair, soaps and essential oils (3)
 NIGHT OUT, 814,880, by Osmond & Sons, Ltd., Grimsby, Yorks.
For all goods in the form of lotions (3)
 LOTION CAPILLAQUE, 821,033, by Guerlain, Ltd., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.
For violet perfumes; and bath salts and bath essences, all containing violet perfume (3)
 VIOLETS IN THE RAIN, 821,153, by the Rt. Rev. the Abbot of the Order of the Cistercians of the Strict Observance, Caldey Island, off Tenby, Pembrokeshire.
For soaps for use in industrial processes (3)
 VINCO, B823,544, by Victor Wolf, Ltd., Clayton, Manchester, 11.
For toilet preparations and preparations for the hair (3)
 ZEUS, 825,120, by John Lester MacQuaigue, Guernsey, C.I.
For colouring preparations for the hair (3)
 INECTO TOP-TINT, 826,072, by Rapidol, Ltd., London, W.7.

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 Device including the word ASPRO, 813,320, by Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.
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 AMNIOLA, 813,420, by Anna Pegova, Ltd., London, W.1. CAPTAGON, 822,311, VIVADON, 825,409, by Chemiewerk Homburg Zweigniederlassung der Deutschen Gold- und Silberscheideanstalt vormals Roessler, Frankfurt-on-Main, Western Germany. GANTANOL, 822,779, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. NEO-CYTAMEN, 825,757, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.
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For cameras; cinematograph projectors; films; film-slides; film-slide projectors and cases, sun glasses and cases, etc. (9)
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For scientific and electrical apparatus and instruments; photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments; and parts (9)
 HAYNORAMA, 825,405, by Haynor, Ltd., London, W.6.
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 MOVEXOOM, 825,580, by Agfa, A.G., Leverkusen-Bayerwerk, Germany.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals

- OXIDATION PROCESSES in chemical manufacture. *Chem. and Ind.*, January 13.
 VITAMIN B₁₂: Protection of, against Destruction by Aneurin and Nicotinamide. *Chem. and Ind.*, January 13.
 BETAMETHASONE. Double-blind trial of. *Brit. med. J.*, January 20.
 ADENOVIRUS VACCINE in acute respiratory disease. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, December 23, 1961.
 A MICROELECTROPHORETIC TECHNIQUE. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, December 16, 1961.



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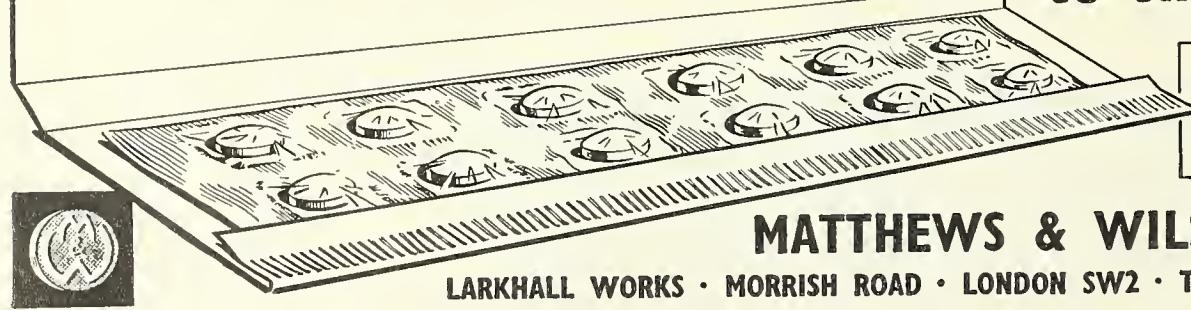
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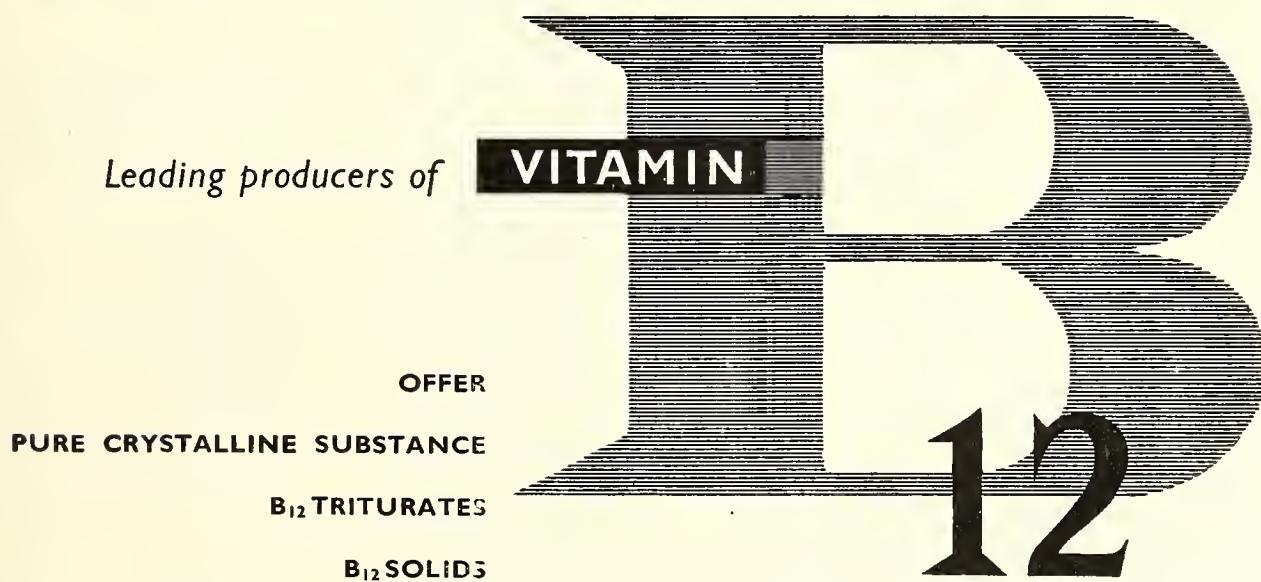
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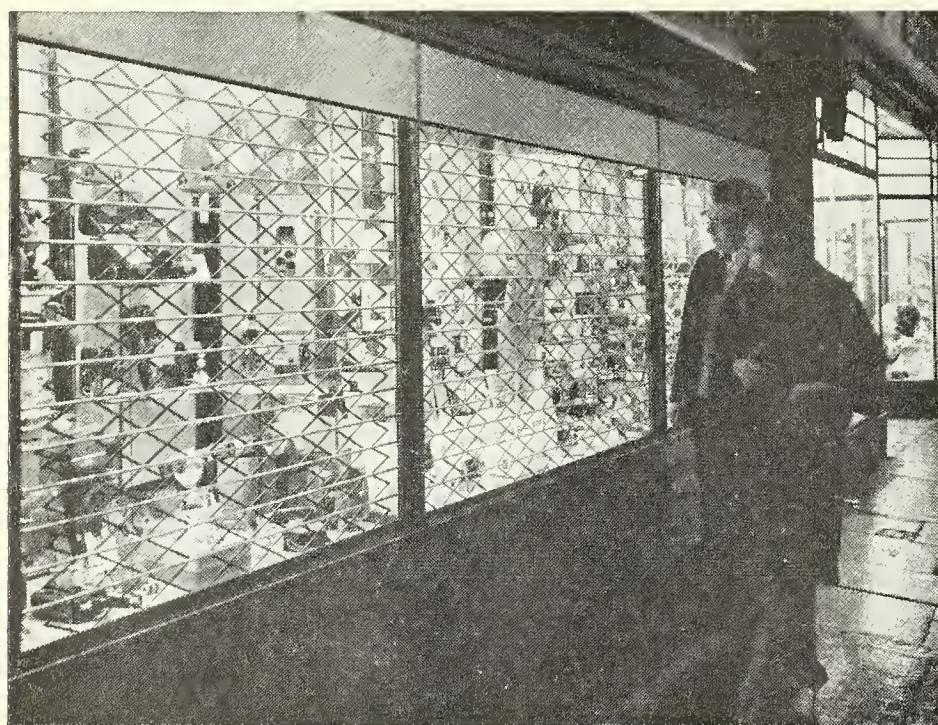
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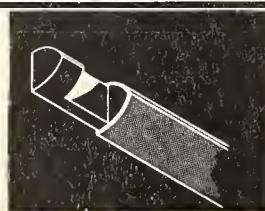


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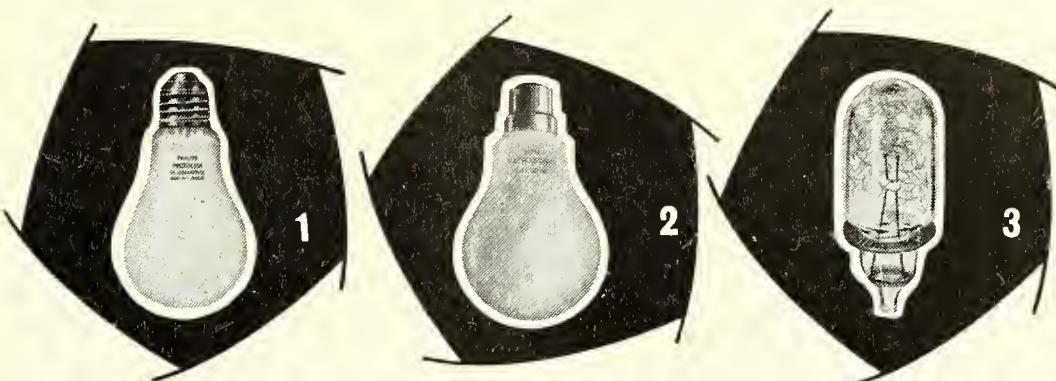


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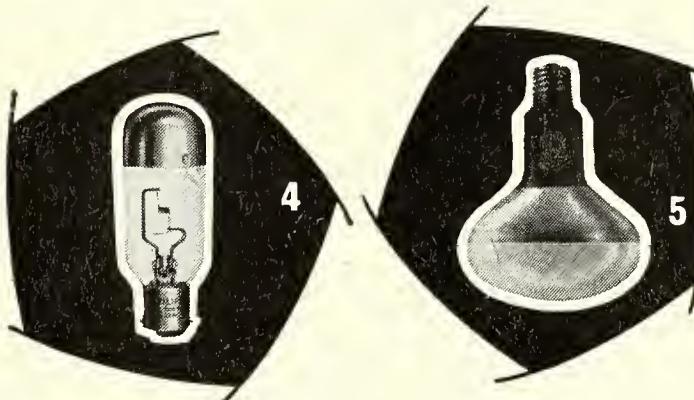
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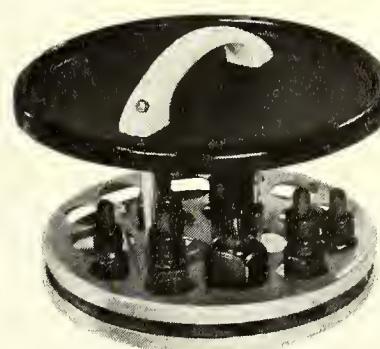
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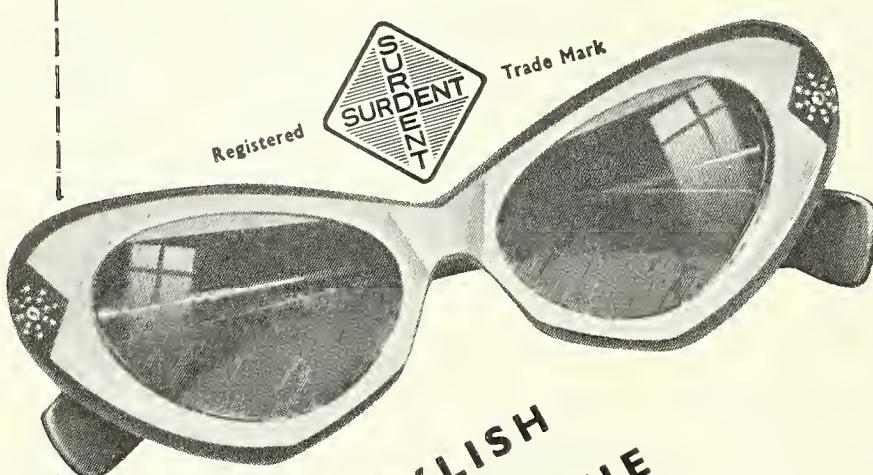
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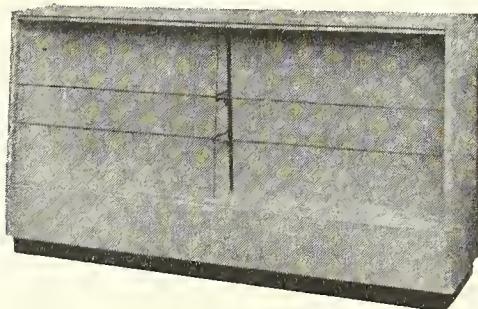
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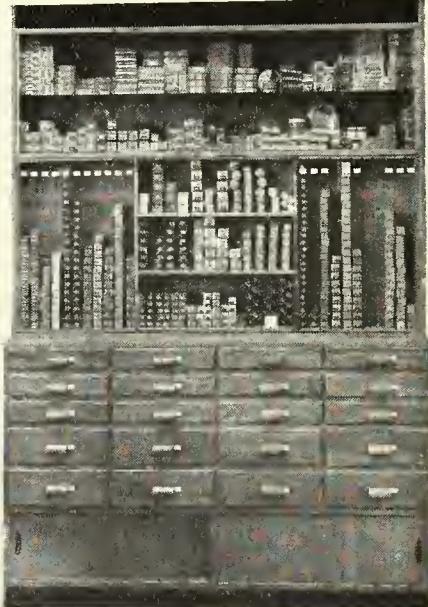
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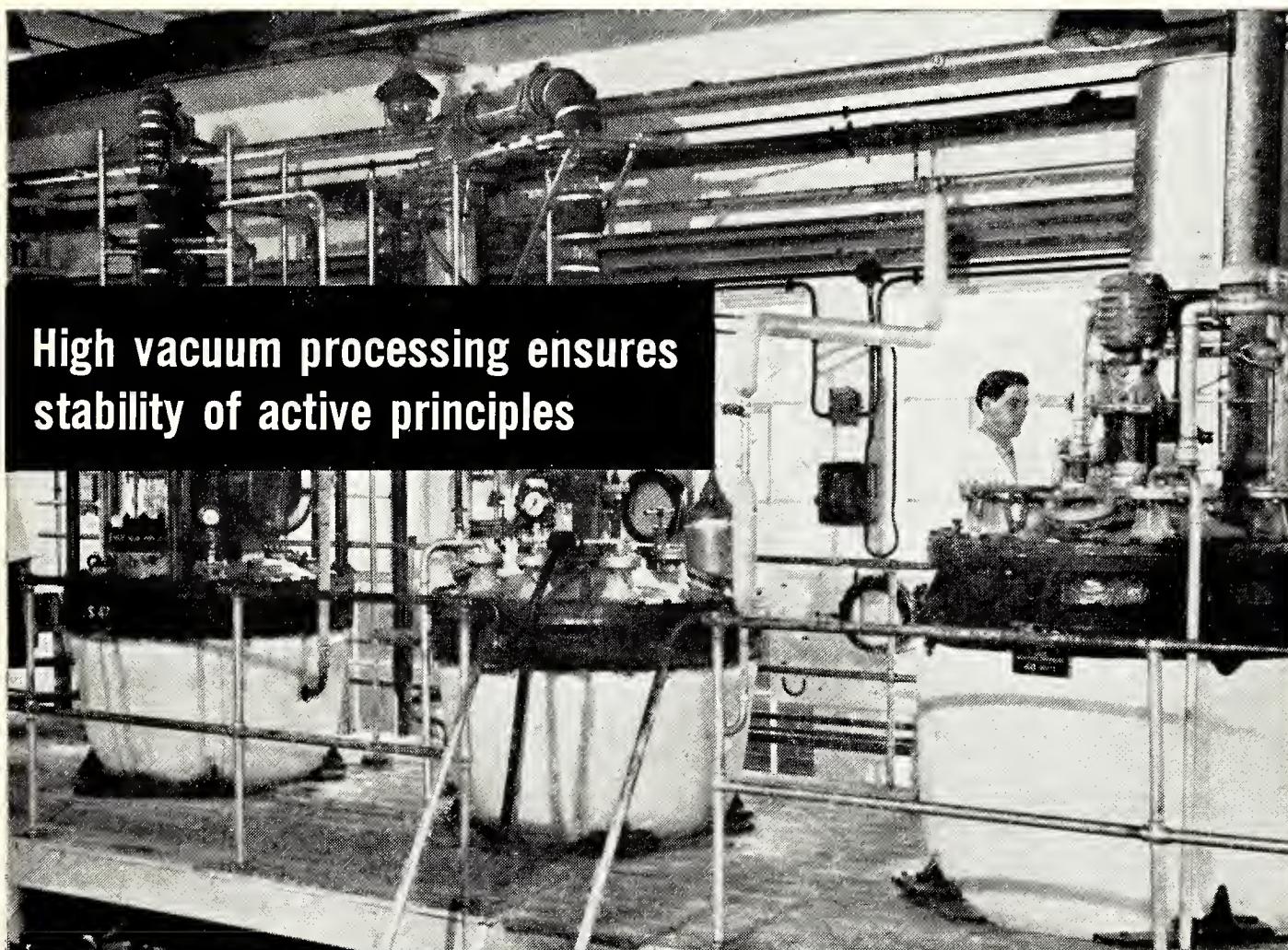
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This fitting has a dispenser designed for the quick and easy sale of films. It is divided at the back by glass partitions and as a film is removed so another drops into place. A display section—fitted above the dispenser unit, has glass sliding doors and glass shelf, while below is a drawer and stock cupboard unit with flush sliding oak doors. The unit is French polished in light oak and has an angled cornice running the full length of the fitting in either an oak or ebony finish.

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but it changed
her life**

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For the first month or two, Mrs. Roberts had little time to spare. It was a full time job putting the new house in order, the looking after her husband and three young children, Suzanne (7), Helen (6) and Aidan (4).

"It was a busy life indeed," says Mrs. Roberts. "Some people are tied to the sink. When my sister and I left home we swore we would never become too house-bound. After a while I had leisure to take up new interests and to make friends. It's very easy to be lonely if you know but if you want friends you have to be friendly. You have to go out and join the various societies and meetings in which you are interested."

Mrs. Roberts joined the local drama group and the Women's Institute and made scores of new friends. She knits a lot, attends evening classes in housecrafts and loves listening to music on the family stereogram.

Worry of moving

"Of course, there have been problems," says Mrs. Roberts. "The extra work of moving from the city upset us. It may also have been the new surroundings. At any rate we found it difficult to sleep." I became tired and irritable."

Smiles

"Then, suddenly, the problem was solved. One evening I went to a Women's Institute meeting and heard a demonstrator give a talk and show a film about Bengers. I was so impressed that I went out and bought a tin. We began taking it regularly—and freshening sleep. In fact it's done wonders now. Bengers has

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Worry of moving

"I made new friends soon enough," said Mrs. Roberts, "but the extra work of moving from the city upset the family. It may have been the new surroundings. At any rate we found it difficult to sleep. I became tired and irritable."

Smiles

"Suddenly the problem was solved. One evening I went to a Women's Institute meeting and heard a demonstrator give a talk and show a film about Bengers. I was so impressed that I went home and bought a tin. We've been taking it regularly ever since."



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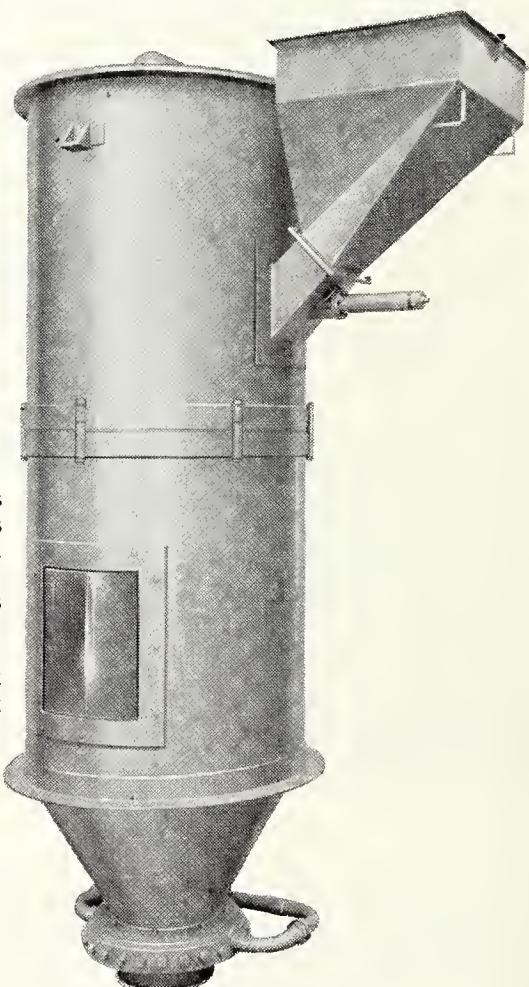
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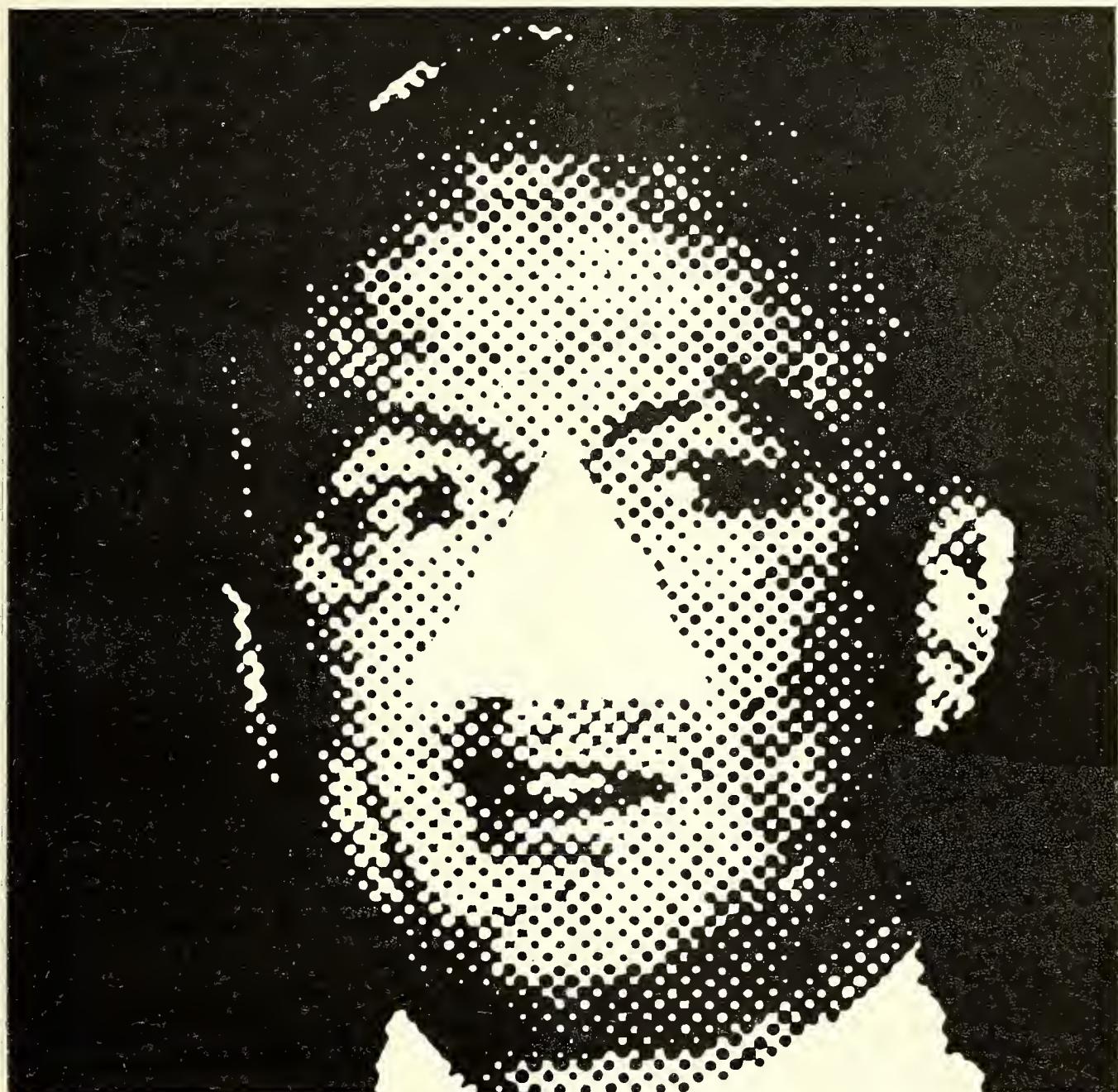
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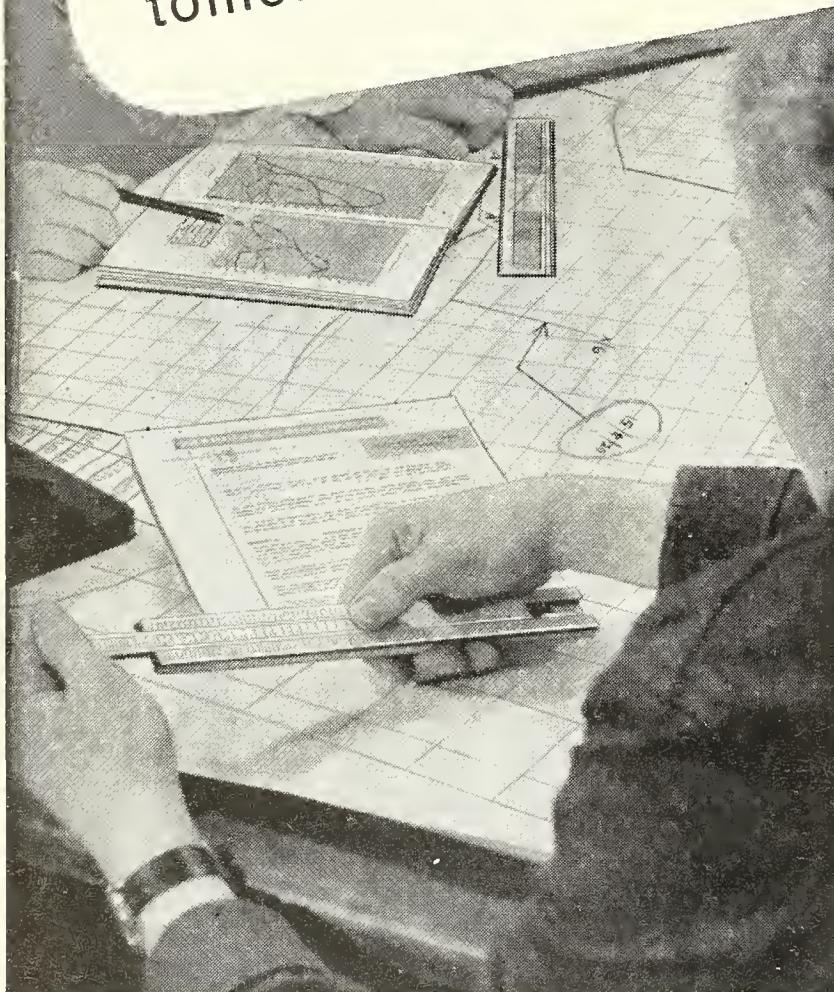
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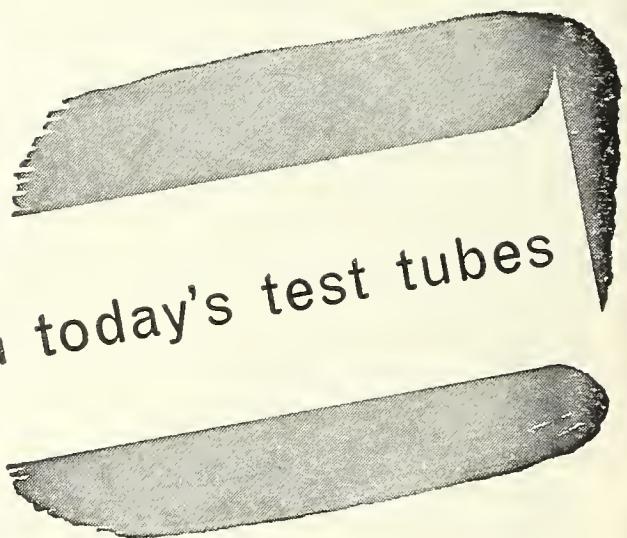
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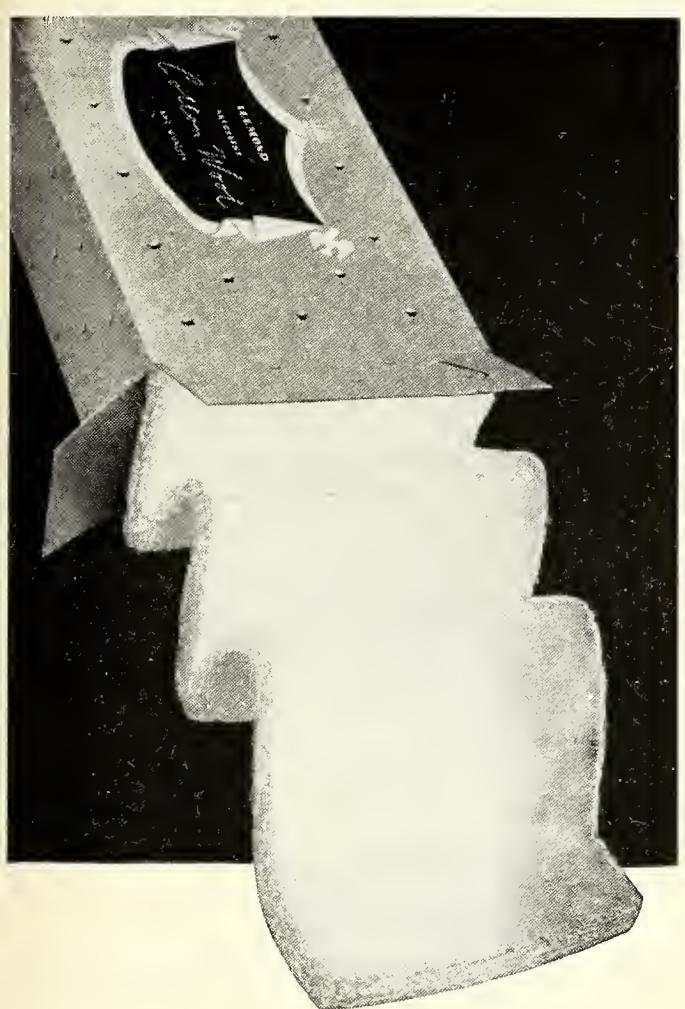
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Volume 177

January 27, 1962

No. 4276

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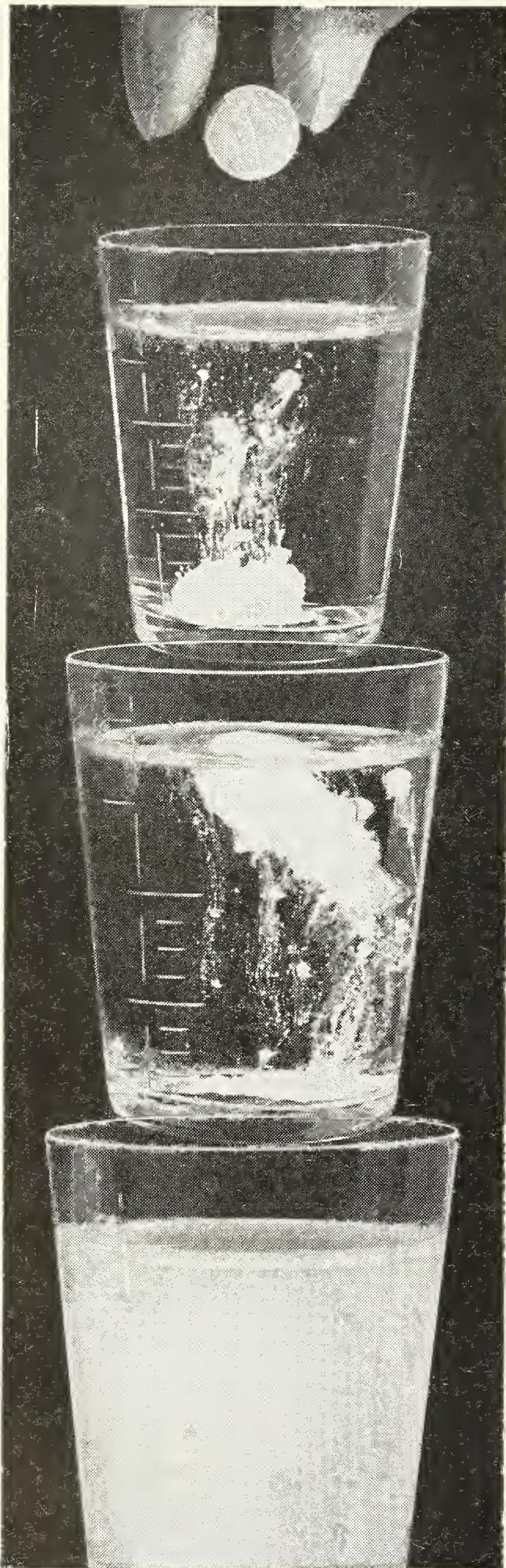
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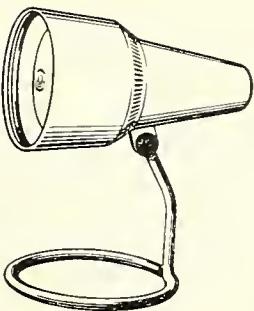
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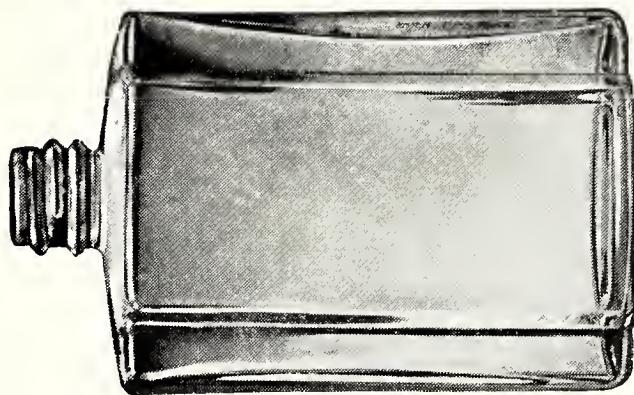


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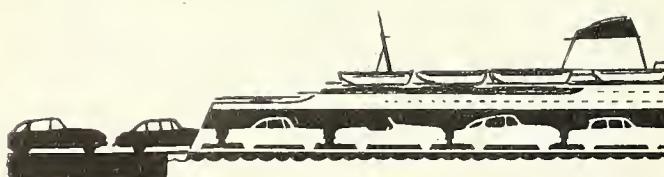
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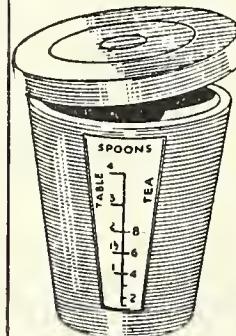
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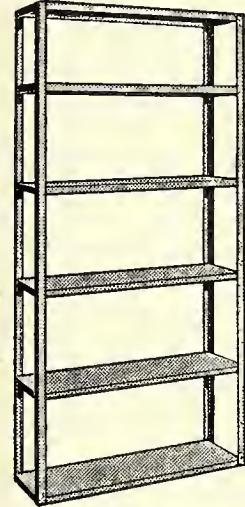
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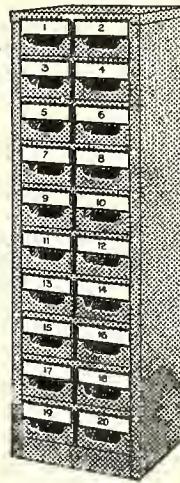
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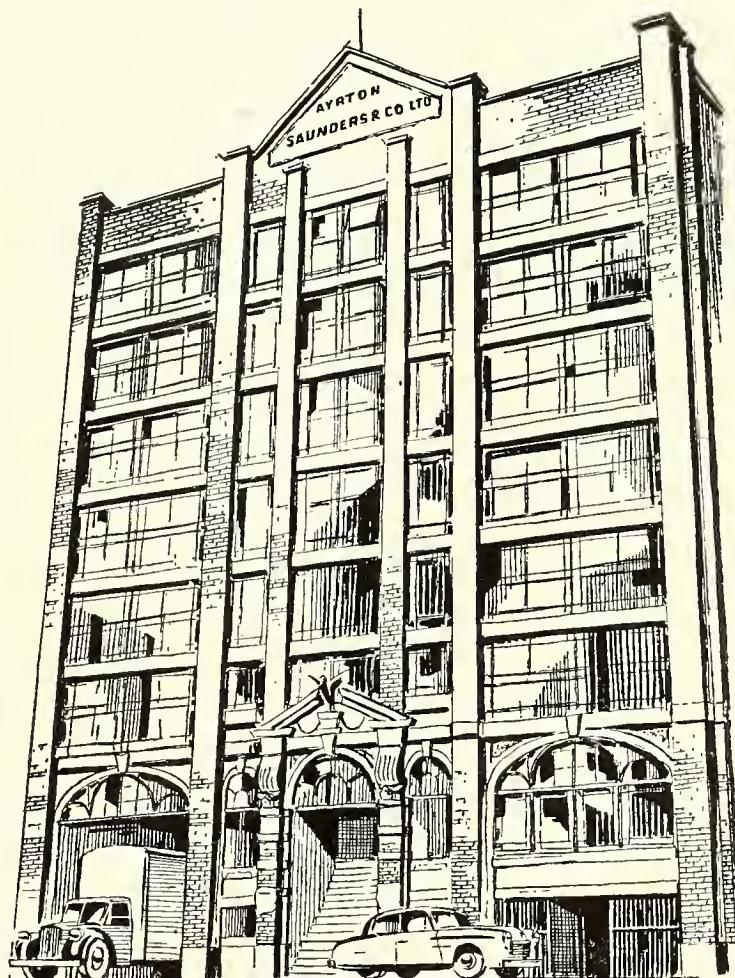
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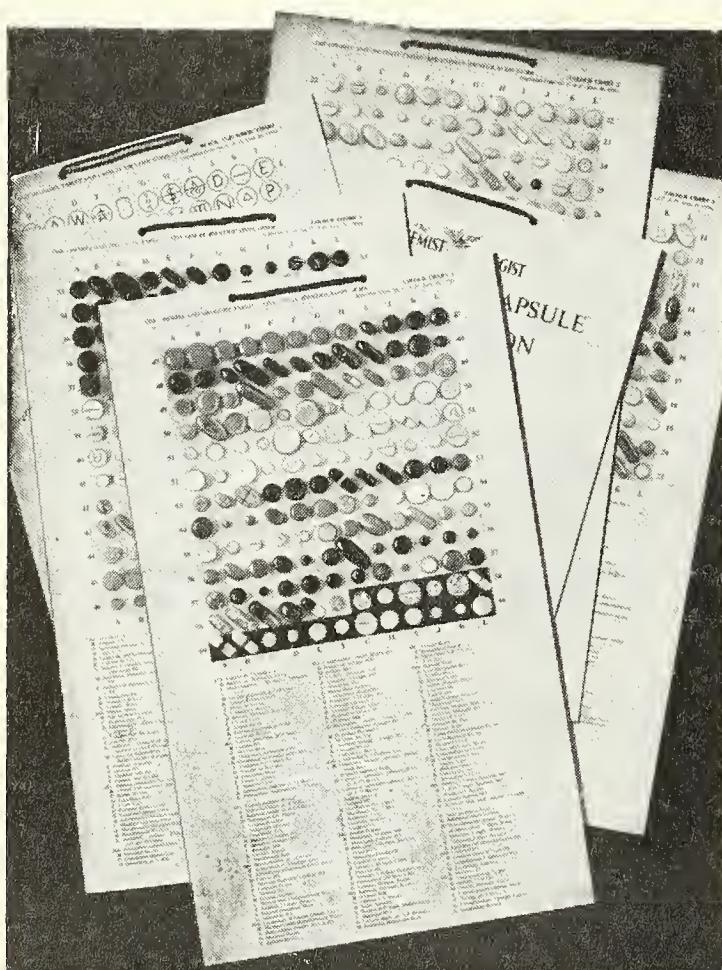
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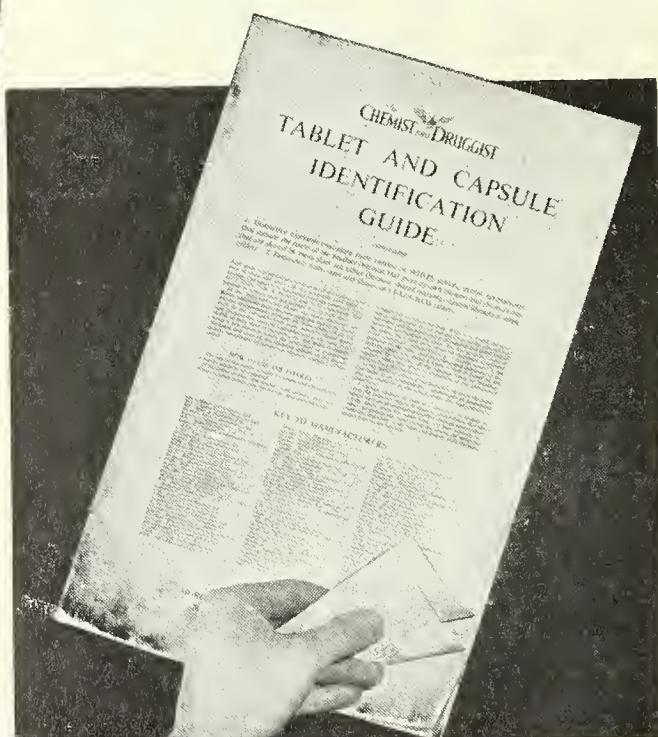
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Applications are invited for Assistant-in-Dispensing. Salary and conditions as Whitely Council scale, £425 at age 22 or over, rising to £575 per annum. Accommodation available for single man or woman applicant. Applications, stating age and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to The Medical Superintendent. C 576

APPOINTMENTS

OVERSEAS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, IBADAN, NIGERIA

Staff Pharmacist

The Board of Management invite applications from candidates holding a pharmacy qualification registerable in Nigeria and with appropriate Post-graduate experience, preferably in a Teaching Hospital or a Manufacturing Pharmacy for the above appointment. Salary: *Pensionable* £684—£1,164 per annum. *Contract*: £756—£1,284 per annum. The point of entry into the appropriate salary scale will be determined by the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate. Nigerians will normally be offered pensionable terms and expatriates contract terms. Contract appointment will initially be for two tours of 12-18 months, and will be renewable by mutual agreement at the end of the second and subsequent tours. Gratuity payable to Contract officers.

Applications should be submitted not later than the 10th February, 1962, on the appropriate forms which will be forwarded together with additional information on receipt of an addressed foolscap envelope by the Adviser on Staff Recruitment, London Office (University College Hospital, Ibadan), 91 Regent Street, London, W.1. C 4339

EDUCATIONAL

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SITUATIONS VACANT

RETAIL (HOME)

ASTONS

Chemists of Worthing, Sussex, invite applications for the Managership of an attractive Rural Pharmacy. The available accommodation is extensive and very suitable for a Pharmacist with a young family, including a walled garden and garage. No Rota, Early Closing or Sunday duties. The salary offered is adequate and incorporates an incentive scheme as the potential is undeveloped. The successful applicant will be required to be available by April 2. Replies in strict confidence to 25-27, Montague Street, Worthing. C 4344

COVENTRY. Wanted, good experienced chemists, qualified and unqualified, Permanencies. Full particulars, salaries, etc. Parkers Chemists, 1 Holyhead Road, Coventry. C 4342

EXPERIENCED LADY ASSISTANT aged 25 to 35. Good salary. A. H. Walker (Acton) Ltd., Chemists, 6 The Broadway, Gunnersbury Lane, Acton, W.3. Telephone Acorn 4522. C 4343

HAMPSHIRE. Qualified manager required for established retail chemist shop—one hour from London and coast, £1,000 p.a. and free modern 3-bedroomed self-contained maisonette and garage. Good staff, normal hours. No rota. Box C 4326.

LONDON photographic dealers require man 25/35, with retail shop experience and initiative, to train to manager level. Start £800—£900. Good prospects for keen worker. Pension scheme. Box C 4322.

REQUIRED Pharmacist for Carmarthen. Full details, D. Stanley Davies Ltd., 6 Nott Square, Carmarthen. C 4328

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We expect in return, hard work, personal initiative and eagerness to learn. A number of our preparations will have to be discussed on consultant level hence a pharmaceutical or medical background is necessary. Detailing experience preferable though not essential as a thorough training course will be given.

Applicants between 23 and 40 should write in confidence enclosing photograph and giving full details to :

The Sales Director, Pharmethicals (London) Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

C 7149

Situations Vacant—Continued

LONDON, S.E.14. £1,500 per annum and newly decorated flat over pharmacy offered keen pharmacist to manage well established business with excellent supporting staff. Permanent position and excellent opportunity for energetic manager. Apply: S. Mansell, Dispensing Chemist, Ltd., 310-312 New Cross Road, London, S.E.14. Tideway 2002. C 4314

RAMSGATE. Manager required for old-established branch pharmacy close to sea-front. Accommodation available over premises rent and rate free. Adequate staff. Permanent and congenial position. Apply giving details of previous experience. Skitt's Pharmacies, Ltd., 104 High Street, Ramsgate, Kent. C 4334

ROEHAMPTON, S.W.15. Lady assistant, experienced in good-class cosmetic agencies and general counter work. Hours 9-5.30. Thursday and one other half-day (not Saturday) off each week. Congenial position. Apply: S. H. East, M.P.S., 16 Roehampton High Street, London, S.W.15. C 4318

WHOLESALE

EVANS MEDICAL, LTD., Ruislip, have a vacancy for a transport and warehouse manager. Applicants should be preferably between 25 and 45 years of age, and have experience in wholesale distribution. The successful applicant would be required to supervise a transport unit for maintenance of our vehicles. Knowledge of the pharmaceutical industry an advantage but not essential. Apply in writing, stating age, and with full details in confidence of previous career to: London General Manager, Evans Medical, Ltd., Ruislip, Middlesex. C 7150

EVANS MEDICAL LIMITED have vacancies for two chemist representatives. The territories are: 1. Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorset; 2. Surrey, Berkshire. Applicants should preferably be between 25 and 45 years of age, and have previous selling experience in standard drugs. Applications must be in writing, giving full details of previous career, and experience, and addressed to the London General Manager, Evans Medical Limited, Ruislip. C 7147

MERCHANDISING MANAGER required by well known pharmaceutical house specialising in counter products for chemists' trade. Must have first-hand knowledge of merchandising. Please write with full details of experience, age, etc., to Managing Director, Box C 7146.

FISON GROUP OF COMPANIES **GENATOSAN LIMITED**

An excellent opportunity exists for a

COSMETIC TOILETRIES CHEMIST

with ability to develop his own ideas in this field. The successful candidate should have several years experience in the cosmetic industry and a general background in toiletries. A good progressive salary is offered together with excellent working conditions.

Please apply in writing, giving full details of age, qualifications and experience to:

**The Development Manager,
GENATOSAN LIMITED,
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Well-established company manufacturing hair aids, requires SALES MANAGER. Experience in selling to chemists and better-class stores essential. The successful applicant must be able to form and control a small field force and will be expected to assess the market potential for new products. Top salary to the right man, plus car allowance and expenses. Applications giving full details will be treated in strict confidence. Please write to Managing Director, Devon Hair Aids Ltd., Craddock Road, Luton, Beds. C 7143

Situations Vacant—Continued

PRICING CLERK REQUIRED for expanding successful business. Applicants must be fully knowledgeable of the wholesale pricing of proprietaries, and accustomed to the general office routine of the drug trade. Position offers scope and advantages to a capable applicant. Apply in writing, stating full details of experience, etc., to The Secretary, Mr. N. H. Burns, Ph.C., P.D.S. (Leeds), Ltd., 1 Howarth Place, Leeds, 7. C 4341

REPRESENTATIVE required by established Chemists' Sundries' House for London and Home Counties. Territory requires a top-grade experienced man under 40 years of age, with drive and enthusiasm. Car provided. Apply in writing to Box C 7141.

SALESMAN/REPRESENTATIVE. Preferably with experience in selling bottles, jars and screw caps. Write giving full particulars to Reliance Trading Co., 75 Fairfax Road, London, N.W.6. C 7144

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LIMITED require a male Pharmacist, aged between 30 and 40, as Assistant Manager of a large Distribution Organisation for pharmaceutical products in London.

Knowledge of modern ethical and proprietary preparations is essential and some experience of purchasing and control of staff is desirable. Salary not less than £1,250 per annum.

Applications, with full details, to:

Personnel Manager,
The British Drug Houses Ltd.,
Graham Street, London, N.1

C 7154

WORK STUDY

We are looking for a Work Study man with experience relevant to the manufacture and packaging of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations, or similar products.

The selected applicant will have to show evidence of the ability to work on his own initiative and to make a significant contribution to the improvement of methods and layout which the Company envisages.

Age
25/40 approximately

Salary
£800/1,000 according to experience.

Location
Between Leeds and Bradford

Conditions
We are part of a larger organisation within which Work Study is a well-established and recognised function. Apply, giving full particulars to Box C 4337.

SITUATIONS WANTED**WHOLESALE**

EXPORT SALES EXECUTIVE, M.I.Ex., 46, fluent Spanish with knowledge of Portuguese and German, widely travelled in Europe, Middle and Far East, Latin America and the Caribbean. Excellent connections pharmaceutical industry, specialising bulk fine chemicals, seeks position of responsibility with manufacturers wishing to expand in this field. Replies to Box C 4308.

AGENTS

ESTABLISHED FIRM requires agents with some pharmaceutical background, able and willing to talk about a new, very effective medical product for counter recommendation by chemists. All areas vacant; 20 per cent. commission. Box C 4345.

ETHICAL Pharmaceutical Manufacturers in U.K. wish to appoint an agent with good medical and hospital connections as both distributor and stockist in Eire, excluding Co. Dublin. Most products are widely prescribed under N.H.S. Box C 4336.

SMALL ENGLISH ETHICAL COMPANY wish to appoint sole distributing agents for Eire, and N. Ireland. Only a company or agent who have access to the Medical profession and Hospitals should apply. Products have a good following in U.K. Box C 4321.

WANTED

SHOP STOCKS, job and clearing lines purchased for cash. M. Myers, 79 The High, Streatham High Road, London, S.W.16.

C 4295

WE WILL PURCHASE for cash a complete stock, a redundant line, including finished or partly finished goods, packing raw materials, etc. No quantity too large. Our representative will call anywhere. Write or telephone: Lawrence Edwards & Co., Ltd., 6/7 Wellington Close, Ledbury Road, London, W.11. Tel.: Bayswater 4020 and 7692. C 140

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A BARGAIN. As B.B.C. television "Tonight" programme (January 4), Alan Whicker's interview with our director, Mr. T. A. Herbert, LL.B., on our unique services. New ready-made limited companies for sale to suit 1,001 businesses. Guaranteed no trading. £25 including statutory books, memorandum and articles and company seal. Also rapid company registration service. See "Advantages of Trading as a Limited Company," 3/- post free. Business Economy Group of Companies (Dept. x/10), 156 Strand, London, W.C.2 (Tel.: TEM. 8377/2294); 19 Walker Street, Edinburgh, 3 (Tel.: CAL. 1167/8/9). Only firm with both English and Scottish ready-made companies. C 583

FRUIT GELATINE DROPS. An Italian laboratory has developed new process and machinery for mass production of fruit gelatine drops, incorporating such pharmaceuticals as: laxatives, tonics, antipyretics, sulphamides, antidiarrhoeals. Would consider a licensing agreement for U.K. and Commonwealth. Please write in first instance to Paul Baratte, 18 rue Volney, Paris 2e. C 7140

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of hairdressing products wishes to contact firm able to satchet-fill and tube-fill a variety of products in this field. Write to Box C 7142.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS (West Midlands) wish to acquire an additional small but well-established proprietary line, medicinal or toilet, which is already being sold to chemists, etc., through the wholesale trade. Details in strict confidence to Box C 4311.

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THE TRADE MARK NO. 751829 consisting of the word ATUMIN and registered in respect of pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use, sanitary preparations, medical and surgical plasters and bandages, was assigned on 18th August, 1961, by P. Beiersdorf & Co., A.-G., of Unnastrasse 48, Hamburg 20, Germany, to Richardson-Merrell Inc., of 122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, U.S.A., WITHOUT THE GOOD-WILL OF THE BUSINESS IN WHICH IT WAS THEN IN USE. C 7145

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